FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 SEPTEMBER 1984

Gulf Conflict

Attack on Vessel — The Iraqi Air Force scored a "direct hit" on a "large maritime target" during a "successful" attack south of Khark Island, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio.

Hijacked Planes — Iraq will wait until the end of the war with Iran before returning the three aircraft recently flown from Iran to Iraq, an Iraqi spokesman told AFP. Iraqi Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim, on the other hand, stated at a press conference reported by Radio Monte Carlo that the civilian planes will "never leave" Iraq. Meanwhile, 52 passengers of the most recent hijacking arrived back in Tehran from Cairo on 11 September on board a chartered Lebanese airliner, IRNA reported. The remaining 71 passengers were taken on tours of religious sites in Iraq, INA noted. IRNA claimed that Iraq is trying to force the passengers to stay in Iraq for propaganda purposes.

Iran-Algeria

Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i and his delegation left Algiers after a 2-day "working and friendship visit," during which he met with his Algerian counterpart Chadli Bendjedid, Algiers radio reported. During his stay in Algiers, Khamene'i also held talks with Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, and SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz, Tehran radio added.

Libyan Diplomacy

At the end of his visit to Libya on 9 September, Iranian President Khamene'i stated that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi had noted that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn is a "common enemy" of Iran and Libya in the same manner as Iran's shah had been, IRNA reported. In the joint statement broadcast by Tehran radio at the conclusion of Khamene'i's visit, it was announced that Al-Qadhdhafi has accepted an invitation to visit Iran at a time to be announced later.

In a separate development, Foreign Liaison People's Bureau Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salim al-Turayki met with his Syrian counterpart Faruq ash-Shar' and the Algerian health minister in Malta at the ministerial meeting of nonaligned Mediterranean countries, JANA reported.

Lebanon

Israeli Air Raid — The Israeli air raid on a "Fatah opposition position" in Bhamdun killed Major Salim Sulayman Da'ud, Al-'Asifah forces artillery battalion commander, and wounded three others, according to an Al-'Asifah military communique cited by Radio Monte Carlo.

Damascus Contacts — The Islamic delegation from Tripoli led by Islamic Unification Movement leader Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban left Damascus after meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and command members of the rival Tripoli Arab Democratic Party, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Meanwhile, Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, returned to Beirut after meeting with Iranian President Khamene'i in Damascus, Beirut radio noted.

Israel

The Labor Party Central Committee voted 394-166 on 10 September in favor of establishing a national unity government with the Likud, Jerusalem radio reported. However, the Labor Party's main partner in the Alignment coalition, MAPAM, voted 400-9 on 9 September to dissolve the partnership and vote against the unity government, the radio noted. In addition, Alignment Knesset member Yosi Sarid defected to the Citizens Rights Movement, which opposes the basic guidelines of the unity government, ITIM disclosed. Among the other parties, the Ometz and Shinuy factions have agreed to join the government as partners with the Alignment, while the Tehiya Party, a Likud partner in the outgoing government coalition, has decided to go into opposition, Jerusalem radio reported.

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'Arafat Criticizes Reagan's 6 Sep Speech

LD102204 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] described the latest statements of U.S. President Ronald Reagan favoring the Zionist enemy, as an insult to every Arab leader. WAFA, which reported the news, added that the Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar talked to Palestinian fighters from the Sabra and Shatila camps in the YAR and said the confirmation by President Reagan of the United States' withdrawal from the United Nations if the latter votes to expel Israel from this international organization is a very dangerous statement. The brother leader added that President Reagan's speech to a Jewish organization's conference last Thursday in the United States shows he is Israel's strongest defender, and is thus the first U.S. President to make such a statement.

Abu 'Ammar ended his speech to the Palestinian fighters by saying the Arab nation is responsible for this American excess by the absence of a united Arab stance. This deterioration of the Arab stance, Brother Abu 'Ammar said, will not stop at this: It is continuing to deteriorate while imperialism continues its fierce attack against us. On the other hand, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar condemned the Arab silence on responding to the statements of President Reagan who described the PLO as a terrorist organization. He added: We would like to remind the U.S. President about the massacres committed by the Zionists in the Palestinian and Lebanese camps, and the fact they were implemented with American weapons, resolution, and finances.

Baghdad PLO Radio on 'Arafat-Husayn Meeting

JN101758 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met this morning with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The two sides reviewed the Arab situation and ways of restoring Arab solidarity. They also discussed efforts to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war, particularly the efforts being exerted by the Islamic Good Offices Committee. Brother Abu 'Ammar reviewed preparations for convening the PNC at the end of this month and also the situation of our Palestinian people in the occupied homeland. President Saddam Husayn reiterated Iraq's unswerving stand in support of PLO unity and its legitimate leadership, stressing Iraq's readiness to provide any support in this direction.

Khalil al-Wazir on Meeting With Democratic Alliance

JN101842 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has stated that a fourth meeting will be held between Fatah and the Democratic Alliance in Algiers 13-15 September to set the date for the PNC meeting. Brother Abu Jihad explained that Dr George Habash, PFLP secretary general, and Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, may attend this meeting which will discuss the results of contacts by PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

Brother Abu Jihad said 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will shortly leave for Damascus to try for the last time to remove obstacles preventing the convocation of the PNC on the date previously agreed on. Brother Abu Jihad explained that the PDRY and Algeria have reiterated their support for the Aden-Algiers agreement and their determination to exert every effort to urge the National Alliance to participate in the PNC meeting. Brother Abu Jihad said specialized committees are now taking necessary administrative measures for the 17th PNC session.

Official Confirms 28 Sep Date for PNC

LD110748 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Finally, 28 September has been set as the date for the convening of the PNC. This was confirmed by Salim al-Za'nun, deputy chairman of the Council and member of the Central Committee of Fatah. The Palestinian official denied reports that [words indistinct], and he also denied any idea of putting forward the formation of a government [?in exile].

Israeli Patrol Attacked in South Lebanon

JN101811 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men waged a lightning attack against a Zionist military patrol yesterday while it was passing near An-Numayriyah village in occupied southern Lebanon. Using machine guns and rockets, the resistance men destroyed a large Zionist truck and killed or wounded its occupants. A Zionist military spokesman admitted this daring operation but, as usual, refrained from mentioning his losses. He said Israeli forces immediately besieged the area, waged a large-scale search operation, and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of their links with the resistance men, who withdrew safely to their bases.

BAHRAIN

Briefs

Oil Production Declines — Manama, 10 Sep (WAKH) — The oil production from Bahrain fields has continued to decline over the past 13 years. The size of production reached 15.3 million barrels in 1983, recording a decline of 0.8 million barrels in comparison with 1982. The production of refined oil also declined for the second year. It reached 63.8 million barrels in 1983 compared with 70.8 million barrels in 1982. Bahrain is currently making efforts to use sophisticated methods to increase oil production. [Summary] [*Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 Sep 84 GF*]

KUWAIT

PLO's 'Arafat Addresses Newsmen on Arrival

LD110954 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0707 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Sep (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here last night from Baghdad as part of a tour to a number of Arab countries. On his arrival he was met by Communications Minister 'Isa Muhammad al-Mazidi, and Director of the PLO office in Kuwait 'Awni Battash and Acting Director of the Department of Protocol Muhammad al-'Ubaydi.

In a statement to newsmen on his arrival 'Arafat said the recent speech by President Ronald Reagan against the PLO should be considered "a warning bell, not only for what he said about the PLO and its chairman, but for what he said about American attitudes, statements and practices, which have reached the point of threatening the security of future Arab generations."

He said: "With this speech Reagan has thrown the gauntlet in the face of the Arab nation and we must all be equal to the challenge he is making, and we must all respond to this challenge."

'Arafat added that his present tour seeks "to follow up the effects of the developments taking place in the region, especially the results of efforts being exerted in the Islamic and nonaligned sphere to reach a solution to stop the Iraq-Iran war, in the wake of the meetings which took place in Jidda, whether they were the meetings of the Good Offices Committee or the preliminary military meetings and contacts which took place recently in this connection through committees or through bilateral efforts, and also the escalation which has accompanied this war, whose dangerous effects have emerged in the Red Sea."

He said that "the second aim of the tour is to explain the good results achieved by the Palestinian dialogue and the Aden and Algiers meeting and the forthcoming PNC meeting at the end of this month." He added that "the date of the meeting of the Council will depend on the technical dates of the meetings of Algerian youth which will be held in the second half of this month when the Algerian bretheren will inform us about the conclusion of the youth meeting, and then we will hold the meeting of the Council immediately afterwards." He said the four-member committee has decided that the meeting will be held on the date set.

'Arafat refused to recognize the national alliance organizations or the Palestinian alliances. He said there are Palestinian organizations, including the Popular Front, the Democratic Front, the Palestinian Liberation Front and the Arab Liberation Front and other organizations which are recognized in the Palestinian action sphere.

Regarding the relations between the PLO and Syria, 'Arafat expressed his readiness to open a new page. He said "we have enough enemies and hence we always call for the marshalling of Arab efforts in order to confront the basic enemy, the Zionist enemy."

Regarding the possibility of convening an Arab summit, 'Arafat said that "what was put forward by Reagan, whether it was planned or accidental, at the celebration of the American Zionist organization of B'nai B'rith is something serious which calls for a firm and decisive Arab stand to confront the challenge which has reached the extent of threatening Arab security, disregarding Arab interests, Arab stands and Arab security."

Regarding his expected visit to Jordan and whether there are new topics he will discuss in the Jordanian capital, he said that "Palestinian-Jordanian relations are growing and developing [words indistinct] the decision of the PNC to establish Palestinian-Jordanian confederal relations." He stressed that he personally must carry out these decisions.

Saudi Education Minister Arrives 10 Sep

LD102305 Kuwait KUNA in English 1636 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 10 (KUNA) — The royal Saudi envoy and Minister of Education 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abdallah al-Khuwaytir arrived here Monday for a short visit.

In an arrival statement, Al-Khuwaytir said that he conveyed a similar message to Iraq's President Saddam Husayn. Al-Khuwaytir pointed out that his tour in the region is within the framework of current consultation between neighboring countries on issues of mutual concern.

The envoy was received at the airport by his Kuwaiti counterpart Dr Ya'qub Yusuf al-Ghunaym and Saudi Ambassador to Kuwait Muhammad al-'Isa.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince, Delegation Departs for Turkey

LD101253 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, left Jidda this morning — with the protec-

tion and care of God — for Ankara for a 4-day official visit to Turkey at the invitation of Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

His highness the crown prince is accompanied by a delegation comprising His Excellency the Minister of Communications, Husayn al-Mansuri, and His Excellency the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Muhammad al-Fayiz. His highness was seen off by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that his highness the crown prince's visit to Turkey comes in response to a sincere invitation from the Turkish prime minister, Turgut Ozal. In a statement, his highness said that the crown prince's visit comes in the context of the contining cooperation between the two countries within the framework of Saudi-Turkish relations.

Foreign Minister Receives U.S. Ambassador

LD101556 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1435 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Jidda, 10 Sep (SPA) — The foreign minister, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, this afternoon received the U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom, Walter Cutler.

Klibi in Paris to Discuss EC Stance on Palestinians

LD101039 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Sep 84

[News and comment by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] Tomorrow in Paris the Arab League secretary general will begin talks with the French prime minister to discuss a number of issues of common interest to both the Arabs and France. It is clear that the visit of the Arab League secretary general to Paris comes within the framework of Arab moves to induce the EC to take a firmer stance on the Palestinian issue following the freezing of EC moves due to pressures on some West European states to halt their efforts in finding a solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict in general, and the question of the Palestinian people in particular — the latter being the crux of the whole matter.

France, despite all pressures, has maintained an independent view on the question, although in the present atmosphere Paris does not appear motivated to start searching for a solution acceptable to all sides. But this does not lessen the significance of the French role, as France carries some weight in the European arena despite the fact, as the French admit, that their role cannot be decisive owing to America's strict attitude toward dealing with rights of the Palestinian people.

Thus, it appears premature to expect any actual European initiative which would provide a basis for formulating a just and permanent solution amid increased pressures from some international powers to prevent any solution which does not comply with Israel's wishes. This is the main problem obstructing any effort to find a formula acceptable to Arabs who have lost faith in promises as a result of attitudes and developments since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. Israel still controls the area and this creates pressures which push events in a direction contrary to all promises made by the influential international powers or by Western Europe.

Under the circumstances, the Arab-French meetings assume great significance as far as channeling events in the right direction is concerned. They serve to convince those who are hostile to the Palestinian people's rights to change their attitude and have a balanced and just view on the facts of the matter. They also indicate conditions which are apt to increase Israel's intransigence and to encourage it to carry out more ferocious practices.

SPA Reports on 10 Sep Cabinet Session

LD102217 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2102 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Jidda, 10 Sep (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, presided over a Cabinet meeting this evening.

After the meeting, Minister of Information 'Ali ash-Sha'ir made a statement. He said that at the beginning of the meeting the Cabinet received reports concerning pilgrimage affairs and the situation of the pilgrims in general this year. The Cabinet was then informed about the most important political and security events and developments in the region in light of new events in the past 2 weeks in some Arab issues. The minister of information said that the Cabinet looked into the items on the agenda for this session and decided the following:

The Cabinet approved the request of his royal highness the minister of defense and aviation and inspector general to be given the authority to authorize commanders of forces and heads of ministry departments to sign some of the direct purchase agreements with the American Government. This is for the justifications explained by his highness in light of Resolution No 48 adopted by the General Committee and dated 21 May 1984.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Gives Note to YAR President

GF101803 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, has conveyed a message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to his Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland. The message deals with consultation and coordination on various issues concerning both parts of the homeland. The message was delivered today to Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali during the meeting in Ta'iz with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The brother foreign minister arrived in Ta'iz this afternoon.

Chairman Meets DPRK, Cuban Officials

GF101823 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at his residence in Aden today Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK first vice premier, and Comrade Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and vice president of the Council of State.

He discussed with both of them relations among the YSP, WPK, and PCC. During the meeting they also reviewed important developments in the Mideast. Brother secretary general explained to them our country's view on the issues pertaining to the situation in the region. He explained the dangers which threaten the security and the peace of the region created by the many-sided threats of the United States against the countries and peoples of the region, and the threats to international peace and security. He expressed confidence that the peoples of the region and the national Arab-African liberation movement, in cooperation with the international revolutionary movement, are able to abort all U.S.-Zionist-reactionary plots aimed at creating tension in the region. He affirmed the importance of the many-sided cooperation between Cuba and DPRK.

He also met with Brother Bashur Haji, member of the Polisario front command, who briefed brother secretary general on the latest developments in the Saharan issue. Brother secretary general reiterated our country's support for the Saharan people's struggle for self-determination.

Briefs

Bulgarian Revolution Anniversary Celebrated — A celebration was held in Aden yesterday evening on the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The celebration, organized by the Yemeni-Bulgarian Friendship Association, wasattended by a number of party and state officials, members of the friendship association, ambassadors of the socialist countries in Aden, and a group of citizens. [Summary][*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Sep 84 GF*]

YAR

Iraqi Official Arrives for 3-Day Visit

GF101838 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Taha Yasin al-'Ali, member of the Iraqi National Council, arrived in San'a' today on a 3-day visit to our country. During his visit he will meet with a number of officials from the Constituent People's Assembly.

In a statement to SABA', Mr al-'Ali said he is carrying a message to 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the Constituent People's Assembly, member of the Standing Committee, and chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union, from Na'im Haddad, chairman of the Iraqi National Council, on coordination and consultation between the councils of the two fraternal countries regarding various Arab parliamentary issues. He said he hopes the talks he holds with some members of the Constituent People's Assembly will achieve a unified Arab parliamentary stance toward Arab and international issues which will be proposed at the upcoming 72d conference of the International Parliamentary Union.

Mr al-'Ali was welcomed at the airport by Muhammad (as-Sabalani), member of the Constituent People's Assembly, and the Iraqi charge d'affaires in San'a'.

Mubarak Meets NDP Parliamentary Group 10 Sep
NC102001 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Alexandria, 10 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met with members of the NDP parliamentary group of Alexandria governorate at the party's headquarters tonight. The meeting is within the framework of President Mubarak's policy to follow up the party's activity in various fields. President Mubarak had met with the party members in Alexandria 10 days ago. The meeting was attended by Alexandria Governor Fawzi Ma'adh, members of the party parliamentary group of the People's Assembly and the consultative council, and various popular and executive leaderships in the governorate.

Mubarak Accepts Invitation to Visit Angola
NC101848 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has accepted an invitation to visit Angola that was extended by Angolan President dos Santos. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said that the visit's date will be set through diplomatic channels.

Ghali spoke to our radio correspondent about the outcome of the Mubarak-Dos Santos talks, saying that both presidents agreed on the need to support the OAU and safeguard its unity. They also agreed on supporting the Namibian people's struggle and on furnishing aid to SWAPO so that the Namibian people can gain their independence.

Dr Ghali added that both presidents agreed that efforts should be made to make a success of the nonaligned summit, slated to be held in Angola next year, and that both countries should coordinate stands during the summit.

Prime Minister Returns From Switzerland 10 Sep
NC101817 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali returned to Cairo from Switzerland tonight after a visit lasting several days during which he underwent medical tests.

Assembly To Resume Session, Hear Statement, Budget
NC092038 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] The People's Assembly will resume its session next Saturday [15 September] under the chairmanship of Speaker Rif'at al-Mahjub. During its coming meetings, the assembly is scheduled to hear Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali delivering the government statement and Finance Minister Dr Salah Hamid presenting the 1984/85 general budget. The budget will be referred later for discussion by the Assembly's specialized committees.

Air Force Chief, Delegation Depart for PRC
NC110956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0943 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Hilmi, the Air Force commander, left Cairo this morning at the head of a delegation for a weeklong visit to China [as-sin], during which he will hold discussions with defense ministry officials.

In the course of this visit, the commander of the Egyptian Air Force will discuss with Chinese Defense Ministry officials areas of cooperation between the two countries' Air Forces.

Foreign Ministry Official Leaves for Warsaw, GDR
NC091519 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA) — Foreign Ministry official Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi left Cairo today for Warsaw on a 5-day official visit to Poland, in answer to a visit paid to Cairo by his Polish counterpart in March last year.

Upon departing, Ambassador Badawi said that the visit aims at reviewing bilateral relations and ways to bolster them and that he will pay a similar visit to the GDR from the 16th to the 19th this month.

Lebanese Airliner Flies Iranians to Tehran
NC102123 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA) — A Lebanese airliner left Cairo International Airport at 2315 tonight for Tehran carrying 52 Iranian passengers who were left behind in Cairo following the hijacking of an Iranian plane on 8 September.

They were seen off by several officials at Cairo International Airport: the charge d'affaires of the Swiss embassy in Cairo; the head of the Iranian interest mission; and a representative of the Red Cross.

Jordanian Senate Official Arrives in Cairo
NC091517 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Hikmat al-Masri, deputy speaker of the Jordanian senate, arrived in Cairo today on a visit of several days to Egypt during which he will meet with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. Al-Masri today met with Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani, director of the Palestinian desk at the foreign ministry, and reviewed with him the developments of the Palestinian issue, the future course of Palestinian action, and the efforts currently made to hold the PNC session.

Air Force Attacks Two Maritime Targets 11 Sep

JN111104 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1029 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

Some were caught by a mighty blast; some we cause the earth to swallow up; and some we drowned in the waters: It was not God who injured or oppressed them: They injured and oppressed their own souls. [Koranic verse]

In order to tighten the blockade around Khark Island and the other Iranian ports in the proud Arab Gulf and as an indication that we implement our warnings, our brave Air Force, with God's help, carried out successful air strikes at 1228 and 1233 [0828 and 0833 GMT] today against two maritime targets, one very large and the other of medium size, south of Khark Island. Our heroic eagles and planes returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

Thus, Iraq's destructive air and naval strikes continue against maritime targets that try to enter the exclusion zone.

God is great. Decisive victory will be on the side of the glorious Iraqis and their heroic Armed Forces; defeat and ignominy will be the lot of the charlatan rulers in Iran and their suspect supporters. Victory comes from God.

[Dated] 11 September 1984

Communique No 1,584 on 9-10 Sep War Actions

JN101622 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,584 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the determination of brave men, our victorious forces are continuing their activities in the operational sectors by striking at the forces of the evil clique in Qom and Tehran. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. With the help of almighty God and with splendid success, a successful air strike was carried out against a large maritime target south of Iran's Khark Island at 1045 [0645 GMT] today. The target suffered a direct hit. All of our aircraft returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

2. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and both troop and vehicular concentrations in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing four, wounding others, and destroying two infantry positions and one fuel vehicle, which had its occupants killed.

3. Using artillery and other weapons, our forces dealt violent and effective blows to enemy positions, troops, and engineering vehicles in the operational area east of Basra, killing or wounding several troops, destroying two infantry positions, and hitting one excavator.

4. An enemy group tried to approach the positions of one of our forward units in the Maysan sector. Our heroic fighters intercepted it with their various weapons, and killed four troops. The rest fled.

5. Two enemy troops were killed and two infantry positions were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

6. At 2155 [1755 GMT] yesterday, the vile enemy shelled the Basra suburbs with five heavy artillery shells, martyring one citizen.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 September 1984

Regiments of Kurdish Volunteers Formed

JN081052 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Sep (INA) — An Iraqi official has announced that light regiments [afwaj khafifah] of Kurdish fighters have been formed.

In a statement published by the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today, Sa'di Mahdi Salih, member of the Ba'th Party's Regional Command and secretary of the party's organization in the north, said that these formations comprise tens of thousands of Kurdish volunteers and are now fully prepared to participate with the Armed Forces in defending Iraq's territory and crushing any new Iranian aggression.

He added that the number of Kurdish fighters increased in the 4th year of the Iranian aggression and that light regiments of volunteers were formed in the northern region after their participation was confined to the Armed Forces and the Popular Army formations, thus increasing the number of fighters by tens of thousands.

Tariq 'Aziz Confers With Yasir 'Arafat

JN101715 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, official in charge of the RCC's bureau for liberation movements, received here today PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is now visiting Iraq. They reviewed the current Arab situation and the Palestinian cause in particular. Tariq 'Aziz asserted Iraq's firm support for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf; the director of the RCC's Bureau for Liberation Movements; and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, director of the PLO office in Baghdad.

'Arafat Leaves Baghdad

JN101917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat concluded a 2-day visit to Iraq and left Baghdad tonight. During his visit, 'Arafat met with President Saddam Husayn and other officials and discussed developments

in the Palestine question and both the Arab and international situations.

He was seen off by Tariq 'Aziz, official in charge of the RCC's bureau for liberation movements.

Jasim Holds Press Conference on War Anniversary

JN101725 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — Latif Nusayyif Jasim, Iraqi culture and information minister, has said that the military balance in the Iraq-Iran war has always been in Iraq's favor and will continue to be so in the future.

At a press conference here today on the fourth anniversary of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, he added that the war is entering its fifth year at a time when Iraq enjoys military, political, and economic power, as well as solid national unity.

The Iraqi minister stressed that the Iraqi people are prepared to wage war in defense of their territory no matter how long it continues. In the meantime, he added, they will continue to provide opportunities for an honorable peace with the Iranian people.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim stressed that the world public and news media in most countries understand Iraq's posture, are assured about its sincere desire for peace, and realize the Tehran rulers' aggressiveness and thirst for blood.

The minister reiterated Iraq's welcome of any Iranian, civilian or military, who seeks refuge.

He added that Iraq will continue to welcome those who come to it and treat them as guests who have the freedom to stay here or go any other place in the world.

Further on Press Conference

JN101837 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Hasan al-Kashif dispatch from Baghdad]

[Excerpt][Iraqi] Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim held a press conference at 1800 today in which he said that the coming days will witness a mass hand-over [taslim jama'i] of Iranian military men, including high-ranking officers.

He stressed that the Iranian civilian planes which arrived in Iraq will never leave it. He pointed out that Iraq has not hijacked any Iranian plane, but welcomes any hijacked Iranian civilian plane and will continue to treat the passengers as guests. He disclosed that Iranian civilians and military men seek refuge in Iraq daily.

The Iraqi minister expressed satisfaction with the clear change in the position of the world public toward the war. He stressed that the blockade of Khark Island will continue and will develop in the near future. As for the destruction of the island, he said that is an Iraqi political decision.

Interior Minister Returns From Bulgaria

JN101923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1805 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and Iraqi interior minister, returned home tonight following an official visit to Bulgaria. During his visit, the minister participated in the Bulgarian people's celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution and held a series of talks with a number of Bulgarian officials on bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Nominations to National Assembly End 16 Sep

JN091444 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1355 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sep (INA) — Sunday [16 September] has been set as the deadline for nominations to the National Assembly, according to an RCC decree issued here today. This decree amends the RCC decree of 28 August, which extended the nomination period for 1 month.

Haddad Chairs Progressive Front Meeting

JN101214 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1012 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — The General Secretariat of the Progressive National and Patriotic Front met today under the Front's Secretary General Na'im Haddad. The secretariat reviewed Arab and international developments, the Iraqi-Iranian war developments, the means of strengthening the Front's alliance, the struggle duties of the Front's members at present, and the means of activating the Front's work in order to serve the current aims, mobilizing the masses in order to continue the battle against the Iranian regime's forces, and utilizing the Front's influence to render the National Assembly elections a success.

Baghdad said that the current phase in Iraq's history is characterized by the Iraqi people's high confidence in themselves and their exceptional efforts to serve the battle.

Papers Assail Syrian-Iranian 'Alliance'

JN101118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0655 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) — The newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* has said that the alliance between the Syrian and the Iranian regimes has been a treacherous blow to the values and principles of Arab solidarity and a stab in the back to joint Arab action.

In an article today, the paper added that for 4 years, Al-Asad's regime has been using its alliance with the Iranian regime to play a treacherous, mean role and enter the Iranian war of aggression against Iraq as a full partner, motivated by its ambitions and rancors, and thinking that its Iranian allies would be able to realize its conspiratorial intentions and evil designs against Iraq.

The paper pointed out that the Syrian regime's practices over the past 4 years have encouraged the Iranian regime to indulge in its practices and suspect policies, which exposes the Arab nation and

homeland to fragmentation and foreign domination and further deteriorate the current Arab situation.

ATH-THAWRAH said that the Syrian regime, which has been adopting deception, haggling, obscurantism, and forgery in its practices and stands both inside and outside Syria, is continuing its policy of blackmail and its false claims that it stands against the spreading of war to the Arab Gulf states and the threat to these states' legitimate interests. This regime, the paper added, makes no bones about its interest in keeping the war confined to Iraq and Iran.

The paper asserted that the Iranian rulers' defeat will be a defeat for the Damascus rulers, and that Iraq's victory will be a slap in the face of all Iran's allies, such as the Zionists and those who bite the hands that feed them in Damascus.

The paper recalled Iraq's warning against alliances between Arabs and foreigners, the use of force among Arab states, and the entry of Arab armies in the territory of a neighboring Arab country, pointing out that the Syrian regime committed all these crimes and violated all these taboos because it allied itself with the Iranian regime against Iraq, interfered in Lebanon's internal affairs, and worked to split the Palestinian revolution and rob it of its free will and independent decisionmaking.

The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* said that the Iranian president's visit to Damascus comes at a time when the two regimes are trying to disentangle themselves from the fetters with which Iraq has shackled them through its tight siege around Khark Island and other Iranian ports in the northern Arab Gulf.

The paper said: Despite claims to the contrary by both sides, the main aim of the Iranian president's visit is to coordinate their anti-Iraqi activities, cover up their suspect moves in Lebanon, and perfect their dubious policies in the Arab Gulf.

The paper recalled the Syrian regime's past stands and said that since 1973, Syria had not fired a single shot against the Zionist aggression since 1973, had remained completely silent vis-a-vis the Judaization of the Golan, and stood in ignominy when the Zionists invaded Lebanon.

Source Confirms King Husayn Moscow Visit

PM101530 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Sep 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Jordanian Official Source Confirms That King Husayn Will Visit Moscow Next Month"]

[Excerpt] London — A responsible Jordanian source has confirmed that King Husayn of Jordan will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union early next month. The Jordanian source has told *ASH-SHARAQ AL-AWSAT* that the Jordanian monarch will hold comprehensive talks with the Soviet leaders on the situation in the Middle East following the Soviet Union's call for an international conference attended by all parties concerned to settle the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question. Jordan, the source said, was among the first states to welcome the Soviet initiative.

The source added that economic and military relations will figure prominently in King Husayn's talks in Moscow. Jordan had frequently declared that it could arm its forces from various sources. These declarations came after [the U.S.] Congress rejected the deal providing for the supply of advanced Stinger missiles to Jordan.

Jordan wants to conclude with the Soviet Union a deal covering advanced weapons. Agreement on such a deal was reached in principle during the recent visit of the Jordanian Armed Forces commander in chief, General Zayd ibn Shakir, to the Soviet capital at the head of a large military delegation. The deal covers a surface-to-air missile network and and advanced radar equipment.

It should be recalled that Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat visited Moscow in mid-August. The visit was described as private at the time, but, according to Jordanian official sources, 'Ubaydat did meet with a number of Soviet officials during his stay in Moscow.

Prince Hasan Addresses Arab-Liberal Meeting

JN102100 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Video-recorded dispatch by Jordan television correspondent Thabit Suways; passages within quotation marks video-recorded excerpts of Crown Prince Hasan's remarks at opening of Amman conference on dialogue between Arab intellectuals and European liberal parties]

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, said today that the purpose of Islam is partly to construct a perfect and righteous society, a community in which the divine laws of God will prevail. "To Muslims, the purpose of Islam is not simply to exhort the faithful to do good and avoid evil, but to construct a perfect and righteous society, a community in which the divine laws of God will prevail. Islam as such knows no distinction between a religious and a temporal realm."

The prince was addressing a gathering of Arab and European liberals meeting in Amman to discuss political and humanitarian questions. He pointed out that the question of Palestine continues to plague Arab relations with the liberal West. He said that the central problem in the Middle East has been the denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

"As you are well aware, the question of Palestine continues to plague our relations with the liberal West. I feel that our relations with the fundamentalist West are already polarized.

"The central problem in the Middle East conflict has been and continues to be the denial of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine. It has been the most prominent element in a long-lasting process, possibly the oldest case of self-determination in contemporary political history. It was there when A.G. Balfour set down to draft that infamous declaration in 1917. It has remained in the policies drawn up by not only the Government of Israel, but by others, including United States. The question is really no longer one of negotiations, but what to negotiate. The Jews have exercised their right to national self-determination with the help of all the resources of the liberal West, but no one seems prepared to grant the Palestinians similar rights.

"At issue today is the cardinal principle enunciated in United Nations Resolution 242 and reiterated in many other resolutions and proposals. The principle calls for the exchange of peace for territory, or in the words of my brother His Majesty King Husayn, who lent a hand in framing its provisions, total peace for total withdrawal. It is this principle which is non-negotiable.

"As the two superpowers are terribly preoccupied with what appears to be more pressing, domestic, and geo-strategic matters, Jordan has called for the convening of an international peace conference to break the deadlock and revitalize the peace process. We regard it as imperative that the process is kept alive so that other powers can exert their influence, not only on the parties involved in the dispute, but on the two superpowers, so that the gulf separating them may be bridged. The peace momentum must be maintained until the superpowers are in a position to resume their active role on the international political scene."

Prince Hasan then reiterated his belief in middle-ground policies as the basis for practical solutions to the area's problems. "The middle ground is a concept which could become operative in the area of Jordan and the occupied territories, utilizing the manpower of the area and the oil wealth of the Peninsula states. Our vision ideally has not been unrelated to the call for a Benelux arrangement, whereby the states of the region, independent and sovereign as they are, could live in an atmosphere of peace and cooperation. This will never be achieved, however, unless the aggregated rights of the Palestinian Arabs in their own ancestral homeland are guaranteed. Though we live in a world where the line of detente should be indivisble from the Baltic to the Arabian Sea, the overwhelming reality today is that the management of strategy and resources prevails over the understanding of human dignity. The trend towards fundamentalism and the discrediting of liberal middle ground is the obvious outcome."

Among the topics to be discussed during the 2-day meeting are the Palestinian question and the prospects of a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

'Arar Receives PLO's Khalil al-Wazir 10 Sep

JN110823 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — Sulayman 'Arar, minister of interior, deputy prime minister, and head of the Jordanian side to the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee, has received Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and member of the Palestinian side to the committee.

The meeting, which was held at the Ministry of Interior yesterday, dealt with a number of issues of mutual concern. The two sides also exchanged viewpoints on developments in the Arab and international arenas, and the means to coordinate and unite stands toward these developments.

It is worth noting that the Palestinian and Jordanian sides to the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee meet occasionally to coordinate stands and review the recent developments that concern the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples.

PNC Members in Jordan Support PNC Session

JN110848 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Sep 84 pp 1, 22

[Sana' al-'Alul dispatch]

[Excerpt] Amman — Forty-eight PNC members residing in Jordan have called for the convocation of the PNC's 17th session as soon as possible.

This came in a cable to PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and the PLO Executive Committee members.

Information Minister Sharaf Returns 9 Sep

JN101226 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Amman, *AR-RA'Y* — Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf returned to Amman yesterday following a private visit of a few days to the United States.

Karami on Security Plans in Tripoli, Mountain
NC090835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0813 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami expressed great hope that the Tripoli security plan will be implemented and that the Lebanese Army will be an effective instrument in maintaining security in the city.

In an interview with *MONDAY MORNING* magazine to be published tomorrow, Karami said that those harmed by the security and salvation process were behind every action against security and stability in Lebanon. Israel heads those harmed by the salvation process and by the security plans.

Karami said the mountain security plan was discussed by the Cabinet and was approved as a guideline. It was agreed to implement it in stages. Talks are being held on the first stage, which includes reopening the major and international highways either to the Al-Awwali Bridge or to Sawfar.

Karami Denies Return of Syrian Forces
NC091426 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] In his press interview, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said today that the first stage of the mountain security plan includes the reopening of all international roads. Karami denied any difficulties facing the national unity government.

He said talks about the return of the Syrian Deterrent Forces are only rumors. Referring to the south, Prime Minister Karami said the national resistance is the only way for the oppressed people to recover lands, sovereignty, and right. On the north, Karami expressed his great hopes in the implementation of the security plan soon, and said that the Lebanese Army will be the effective means to preserve security in Tripoli.

Regarding the information media, Karami said that the unification of the country is independent of the unification of the news media, despite the latter's importance.

Finally, Prime Minister Karami said in his interview that the unity of the country is embodied in the unity of the Army, and is the definite guarantee for unified Lebanon.

Karami Comments on Cabinet's Next Session
JN110819 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut — Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has said that the next Lebanese Cabinet session will be held as scheduled, next Wednesday [12 September].

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Karami said: Certainly, there will be obstacles to holding the session. However, I am sure that these obstacles will be surmounted through the contacts that will be held with some government members in the next 24 hours.

Karami added that all are concerned about the march of security and accord and about settling the ordeal that affected Lebanon for 10 years and caused many catastrophes.

Karami pointed out that during its next session, the Cabinet will set up a program to implement all the required reform steps to deal with the issue of liberating southern Lebanon, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

Concluding, Karami said: Of course, we depend on the sincerity of the national Lebanese leaders whether inside or outside the government, on the people's awareness, and on Arab support, which is embodied by fraternal Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad in the most sincere and vivid manner.

VOM: Security Committee Endorses Suq al-Gharb Plan
NC101207 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee met at 1030 today with all its members attending. The committee endorsed the disengagement plan previously agreed upon for the Suq al-Gharb front lines.

Disengagement Forces Under Fire
NC100605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The disengagement forces' positions in Kamil Hotel, ('Ayn as-San'a, Birslin), Al-Qammatiyah, Qal'at al-Hisn, and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah came under mortar and RPG fire from 'Aytat and [word indistinct] between 2330 yesterday and 0130 today. This was followed by bursts of fire from antiaircraft, DSKH, and .50-caliber weapons.

Tension continues to prevail in the Iqlim al-Kharrub following sniper fire from Junblatt gunmen's positions in Al-Mughayriyah toward Majdaluna last night.

Disengagement Forces Redeploy
NC110654 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Calm prevailed last night on the traditional front lines in the mountain. No significant military incidents were reported, particularly on the 'Aytat-Suq al-Gharb and Kayfun-Qal'at al-Hisn lines after the gaps which existed in the buffer zone on those lines were closed last night under the supervision of the Security Arrangements Committee and the disengagement forces and the Army commands.

A security source said that the redeployment of the disengagement forces in positions inside the buffer zone took place successfully last night. These positions were reinforced with additional personnel in order to enable them to fulfill their mission.

The Army forces evacuated their positions in Qal'at al-Hisn in Kayfun and Junblatt gunmen evacuated their positions in the Az-Zahr Building in 'Aytat and along a line extending to the positions facing Qal'at al-Hisn in Kayfun.

Army, Druze Forces Withdraw

NC110925 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] In completion of the disengagement process and in bridging security gaps in the mountain buffer zone, socialist armed men vacated their forward positions from hill No 888 to behind the (Al-Kuliti) Palace. The Army forces vacated a position in the aforementioned hill and stationed themsevles in the Prince Hill.

Phalangists Reply to Birri, Junblatt 'Attacks'

NC101227 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The Lebaense Phalange Party today replied to the attack made by Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt. Dr Elie Karamah [Phalange Party deputy leader] said at a meeting held this afternoon by the Political Bureau and Central Council that such stands are irresponsible and that demands cannot be attained in this manner. The arena is not empty and the road is not open before them. We are ready for the confrontation and for all eventualities. We are not the type to submit.

Dr Karamah added that the Lebanese Phalangists who grew up with Pierre al-Jumayyil's teachings do not submit to pressure. They do not use the language of curses, vituperation, and oneupsmanship, but the language of civilization. They will deal with these demagogic attempts scientifically and with calm nerves.

Dr Karamah said: It is true that the Phalangists are devoted to coexistence, but this coexistence has axioms and means, namely security, peace, and respect. He added that those who are making the attacks are irate because of the solidarity between the Phalangists and the Lebanese Forces following [the demise] of Pierre al-Jumayyil and because of the state's firmness. They wagered on divisions in our ranks and on a weakness that would seize us. They are disappointed, and they translate this disappointment into these intransigent stands.

Dr Karamah noted that there are differences between Birri and Junblatt and hence they use the regime as a common denominator in order to postpone an eruption of their differences. He stressed that unity of the Christian ranks lies in the unity of the stand, struggle, and work of the Lebanese Front, the Phalangists, and the Lebanese Forces.

Lebanese Forces Responds to Birri Statement

NC101634 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Command Council held its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of Fadi Afram on 10 September. The conferees discussed the latest security and political developments and reviewed reports from various departments.

The Command Council discussed Nabih Birri's statement in which he declared war against the Lebanese Forces, holding them responsible for obstructing the security plan's implementation. Commenting on Birri's statement, the Command Council said:

The Lebanese Forces wanted and still wants to end the fighting. They agreed to the security plan for greater Beirut and facilitated the deployment of the legitimate army. The security plan in West Beirut was, however, a sham. The 6th Brigade kept receiving orders from Birri while the Amal militias continued their kidnappings, attacks, and domination of the state's legitimate establishments, including the information media and others.

The Lebanese Forces wish to affirm that they support any security plan that will bring about security, guarantees, and freedom of movement to and from all areas.

Birri, Syria's Khaddam Hold Telephone Contact

NC110615 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Signs of political relaxation have appeared as a result of the contacts and moves made yesterday on the various levels, which eased the tense atmosphere that was created over the weekend. Damascus effectively contributed to this encouraging atmosphere through its contacts with a number of senior officials in order to speed up the security and political steps.

The long telephone conversation which Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam conducted with Minister Nabih Birri yesterday contributed to the crystalization of the situation. The conversation, which lasted about 45 minutes, dealt with security and political developments and the need to go ahead with security and political solutions on the basis of supreme Lebanese interest. This is particularly so because a final decision was reached to hold ministerial meetings and to open the political file as a result of Syrian efforts.

Minister Birri's sources said the minister reaffirmed his position that he will not attend any Cabinet meeting before the ministerial meetings begin, and that he will attend the Cabinet meeting if it is linked to a ministerial meeting: One must not be separated from the other. Minister Birri explained the reasons which prompted him to say the things he said in his speech the day before yesterday. He affirmed that he took this stand after he felt that there was a threat against the security of the nationalist and Islamic forces.

Syrian Vice President Khaddam called for dealing with the problem and cooling the situation prior to opening the political file. He affirmed that the principle of holding ministerial meetings was decided upon during President al-Jumayyil's recent visit to Damascus. Khaddam reportedly also contacted President al-Jumayyil in an attempt to learn about the developments that took place in the political situation, particularly with regard to the positions outlined by Ministers Birri and Junblatt.

After the telephone conversation, Minister Birri held a meeting at his house with Minister Walid Junblatt, attended by Dr Muhammad Baydun, member of the Amal movement Political Bureau, and Akram Shuhayyib, a Progressive Socialist Party leader. The two ministers assessed the situation in the light of the telephone conversation with Vice President Khaddam.

Junblatt, Birri Review Developments 10 Sep
NC102129 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri met tonight to review developments and the outcome of Birri's meeting with the military and public prosecutors following Birri's accusations concerning the attempt against Minister al-Huss. Junblatt was also briefed by Birri on the contact held between him and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Netherlands Defense Official on Official Visit
NC071913 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpts](Willem Optimar)[as heard], Netherlands secretary of state for defense for personnel and organizational affairs, arrived in Beirut from the Netherlands via Frankfurt tonight on an official visit to Lebanon to last until Monday. He will inspect his country's contingent with the UNIFIL and will meet some Lebanese officials.

(Optimar) will go to the south aboard a military helicopter tomorrow, Saturday, to inspect his country's contingent. He will meet with lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of water and electrical resources and justice, and minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, and Army Commander General Michel 'Awn on Monday. He will then leave for Cairo to inspect his country's contingent with the multi-national force and observers in Sinai.

UNIFIL Contingent Extension Approved
NC101128 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami resumed his activities today after he returned to Beirut from Tripoli. At 1130 today he received the Netherlands secretary of state for defense, accompanied by the Netherlands charge d'affairs, the military attache, and a number of senior Netherlands officers. They discussed the tasks being undertaken by the UNIFIL Netherlands contingent.

The Netherlands secretary of state for defense said after the meeting: On the occasion of my presence in Lebanon, it was necessary to call on the prime minister to acquaint myself with his views on the security situation and developments and his impressions regarding the work of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon.

He added: Regarding our contingent in southern Lebanon, the people in the area in which it operations enjoy respect and freedom. Our country's contingent also gained the confidence of the people. Our forces are exerting great efforts to carry out their tasks in safeguarding the security of the citizens. This is a source of joy to us, in view of the benefit gained from the presence of the UN forces. For this reason, the Netherlands Government has decided to approve an extension of its forces' mandate for another 6 months.

Earlier, the Netherlands official called on Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and water and electrical resources, in his office in the UNESCO Building. The Netherlands official was accompanied by a military delegation and some officers of the Netherlands UNIFIL contingent.

Karami To Head UN General Assembly Delegation
NC071618 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A decree was issued today forming the Lebanese delegation to the UN General Assembly's 39th session which begins in New York on 18 September. The delegation will be headed by Rashid Karami, prime minister and foreign minister. Lebanon's speech will be delivered at the UN General Assembly on 5 October.

Tripoli Islamic Delegation Departs Damascus
JN101225 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Louis Faris dispatch]

[Excerpt] Lebanon's Tripoli Islamic delegation led by Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban left Damascus for Tripoli today after meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad, members of the Arab Democratic Party Command, and Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. During these meetings, the conferees agreed to remove all armed manifestations and end the problem in Tripoli in order to restore peace and reconcile all the citizens. The talks between the delegation and Khaddam revolved around solving the problems in Tripoli. An expanded meeting was held last night between the Islamic delegation and the Arab Democratic Party Command.

RFL: Syrians Arrest Iranian Guard Sympathizers

NC091300 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1245 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] We have just received a report from the Al-Biqa' which says that the Syrian Forces are encircling Bayt Shama and are arresting citizens there for their affiliation with the [Iranian] Revolutionary Guard. Twenty-five persons have been taken to Damascus.

It has been learned that a joint Syrian-Iranian committee has been formed to investigate any incident that might erupt between the Syrian forces and Iranian gunmen.

VOL on Syrian-Palestinian Clash in Ba'labakk

NC080648 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] A Syrian soldier and a Palestinian gunman were wounded last night when a Syrian force encircled (Siman ash-Shams) in Ba'labakk in order to end a quarrel between members of the Ar-Rifa'i family and Palestinian gunmen. A shootout took place and was followed by Syrian reinforcement in the city. The Syrian forces carried out search operations, detained about 20 persons, and operated overnight patrols in the area.

VOL: Amal Expands Naval Base in Beirut Area

NC081500 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that work is underway to expand the naval base in Al-Awza'i [in West Beirut] which has been seized by the Amal movement so that it will be able to receive commercial ships. It should be recalled that the base previously belonged to Fatah.

Resistance Forces Attack Lahd Army Position

NC081306 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked a position of Agent Lahd's army near 'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp this morning. Forces of the agent army surrounded the camp and neighboring areas and made some arrests.

Militia Center Attacked

NC100938 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters carried out a daring operation at dawn today when they attacked a Lahd militia center in Jba', using rockets and automatic weapons. They were able to occupy the center for 30 minutes. Our correspondent reports that the resistance fighters withdrew before reinforcements of Israeli occupation forces could arrive. Security sources confirmed that a Lahd militiaman was killed and three others were wounded.

An Israeli armored force entered Jba' later this morning and carried out a wide-scale search operation in the village and in the surrounding hills and woods. The Israelis also imposed a curfew in the village.

Resistance Operations Against Israeli Targets

VOAL: Intelligence Center Attacked

NC071312 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked the Zionist enemy's intelligence center in An-Nabatiyah with rockets and machine guns at dawn today. There were many casualties in the ranks of the occupation soldiers. The occupation forces imposed a security cordon in the area preventing the assessment of the number of casualties. Eyewitnesses said that the attack lasted more than 10 minutes and that a fire broke out at the Zionist center — the only position which the enemy kept after handing over the security of the area to the militias of agent Lahd.

The eyewitnesses added that immediately many ambulances rushed to the scene of the incident to evacuate the casualties and that several helicopters landed in the area to help remove the dead and wounded.

Clash West of Ansar

NC090711 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked an Israeli occupation forces' position west of Ansar in the An-Nabatiyah district at dawn today. A group of national resistance fighters attacked an Israeli position in the town with rockets and machine guns. A 10-minute clash ensued between the two sides. The fighters withdrew after inflicting direct hits on the Israeli position.

4 Operations Carried Out

NC091744 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] A number of Zionist enemy soldiers were killed and wounded during four operations carried out by Lebanese national resistance forces in the south today. Resistance forces clashed with an enemy patrol in Al-Ghaziyah east of Sidon for 10 minutes today, inflicting casualties among the enemy's soldiers. The national resistance forces had earlier attacked an enemy patrol with rockets and machine guns in An-Numayriyah. An occupation forces' position in Ansar was attacked by rockets. Details are not yet available because of the security cordon imposed by the occupation forces around the area. Another enemy position in Ansariyah was attacked with Katyusha rockets this morning. Direct hits were scored. The enemy's radio admitted the Ansariyah and An-Numayriyah operations but claimed there were no casualties.

Explosion in An-Nabatiyah

NC110713 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] An explosive device went off while an Israeli patrol was passing near the Regie Building in An-Nabatiyah at 0330 today. The explosion damaged an enemy vehicle. The enemy forces then carried out a search operation.

Phalangists Replace Al-Hashim as VOL Director

NC101459 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The Phalange Party has issued a decision relieving Joseph al-Hashim from his position as director general of the Voice of Lebanon following his appointment as minister of posts, communications, health, and social affairs. His tasks have been assigned to Program Director Ibrahim al-Khuri.

New FM Radio Station Begins Transmission

JN091026 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 1 Sep 84 p 15

[From the Yesterday's News column]

[Text] The "Radio of Vigor" [radio al-'unfuwan] broadcasting station will begin its transmission in Lebanon soon. The station, which begins its experimental transmission in the FM band today from Bayt Miri in the mountainous region east of Beirut, belongs to the Lebanese Forces.

This will bring the total number of radio stations currently operated by the various parties in Lebanon to nine stations excluding, of course, the official station.

Reportage on Talas DER SPIEGEL Interview

Soviet Nuclear Weapons Assistance

JN110601 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas has told the FRG magazine *DER SPIEGEL* that the Soviet Union has assured Syria that it will supply it with nuclear weapons should Israel resort to using such weapons. He added that Syria can no longer be defeated militarily and that it now surpasses Israel in terms of its Air Force and tanks. Talas justified the suicidal operations that were carried out against the Multinational Forces in Beirut as well as against the Israeli Command Headquarters in Sidon last year saying: The killing of 400 soldiers by three resistance men is, I imagine, a people's war.

Talas added: This is the first phase of the national uprising.

On Lebanon, Talas said that Syria is extremely pleased with President Amin al-Jumayyil who is proceeding along the right path. He said: Only the Phalangists have not understood yet that cooperation with Israel is over, as he put it.

Talas said the Syrian Army will withdraw from Lebanon when a capable Lebanese Army is established, when peace returns and the civil war ends, and when the last Israeli soldier withdraws from Lebanese territory.

Rifa't al-Asad 'Persona Non Grata'

NC110648 Paris AFP in English 0639 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Bonn, Sept 11 (AFP) — Syrian Vice President Rifa't al-Asad, who was once seen as a potential successor to his brother, President Hafiz al-Asad, is now persona non grata "forever" in Syria, Defense Minister Mustafa Talas has been quoted as saying. General Talas, in an interview with the magazine *DER SPIEGEL*, also said Syria now has a military edge over Israel, and would "never again" suffer a military defeat. He defended the terrorist attack on U.S. and French military barracks last fall in Beirut, and called Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat a "traitor."

Discussing Rifa't al-Asad, General Talas said: "If this person hadn't gone abroad, the Army would have hit him," *DER SPIEGEL* reported. "When our president tells someone, 'run to Geneva,' he goes. Anyone who says no to President al-Asad winds up without a head."

Officially, Vice President al-Asad has been on a private trip to Switzerland for three months.

Talas-Rifa't al-Asad Feud Viewed

NC111154 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] At a time when Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas has attacked Rif'at al-Asad in an interview with the German magazine *DER SPIEGEL*, information received by the Voice of Lebanon says that in the past fews days six Syrian Army officers were arrested in Damascus on orders from Mustafa Talas. These officers were under Rif'at al-Asad. In the meantime, supporters of the Syrian vice president are preparing to launch campaigns for his return to Syria. This information adds that the Muslim Brotherhood has again begun moves after having received weapons, including tanks, that reached the city of Aleppo. These arms were smuggled by Syrian officers in cooperation with Hezbollah members.

This explains the incidents that recently took place between the Syrian Army and Hezbollah in Ba'labakk. The Syrian Army is seeking to end arms smuggling into Syria via Lebanon. During raids the Syrian Army arrested a number of Syrian military men accused of smuggling. Other Syrian military men managed to flee and took refuge in the mountain area with the help of Hezbollah members. Accordingly, the situation between the Syrian Army and Iranians became tense, which required intercession by Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i during his recent visit to Damascus.

Industry Minister Holds Cooperation Talks in Iran

For Tehran coverage of the visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran by Industy Minister Mahmud Qaddur, and accompanying delegation, including a report on his talks with Iranian Minister of Commerce Hasan Abedi Ja'fari,see the Iran section of the 11 September South Asia *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Khaddam Receives Argentinian Radical Party Official

JN101127 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] At 1000 today, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Ricardo Daud, member of the Argentinian National Congress and secretary general of the Argentinian Radical Party [title as heard]. The meeting was attended by the Argentinian ambassador in Damascus and the director of the Department of Expatriates at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks dealt with the current situation in the region.

Az-Zu'bi Receives Argentinian Official

JN101314 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — Ricardo Daud, secretary general of the ruling Radical Party in Argentinian National Congress, has stressed Syria's pioneer role under President Hafiz al-Asad and its distinguished and positive stands toward all current issues in this region and in the international arena. He praised Syria's efforts for achieving Lebanon's safety, unity, and independence. This came during his meeting today along with his delegation with People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi.

At the beginning of the meeting, Daud conveyed to Az-Zu'bi the greetings of the Argentinian National Congress speaker. He expressed his pleasure for visiting Syria, his birth place, and

praised the building and development process in Syria and the progress that he had witnessed in this process.

Az-Zu'bi welcomed the guest delegation and stressed the importance of developing relations between the two countries, particularly in the parliamentary field. He explained some of the current issues in the Arab region and Syria's stand toward them. He also noted the Syrian people's determination under Al-Asad to continue struggle until the Arab nation achieves its objectives of liberation, construction, and progress.

Mashariqah Meets Party Members in Sofia

JN110750 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia — Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, accompanied by Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, last night met with comrades of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Syrian students in Bulgaria.

At the beginning of the meeting, Mashariqah conveyed to the Party comrades and students the greetings of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party and president of the Republic. He then spoke about the current political issues in the Arab arena, the most important being the Lebanese developments, the Iraq-Iran war, and the situation in the Palestinian arena. Comrade Mashariqah stressed Syria's support for Lebanon's unity, the efforts to prevent its partition, liberating its territories from Israeli occupation, and for safeguarding its territorial integrity and national independence.

Mashariqah pointed to Syria's pioneering and pan-Arab role in defending Lebanon's territory, the Palestinian Arab people in Lebanon, and the dignity of the entire Arab nation. He also spoke about the Iraq-Iran war, saying: We were against this war from the beginning because it only serves the interests of world imperialism and expansionist Zionism.

On the prevailing situation in the Palestinian arena, Mashariqah stressed that the Palestine question is Syria's major concern. He said that Syria's manpower and military and economic potentials are all for the sake of Palestine. Mashariqah referred to Yasir 'Arafat's actions and deviation, and his desire to join the Camp David course. At the end of the meeting, Mashariqah answered questions posed by the party comrades and students.

Damascus on Khamene'i's Visit, Gulf War

JN081251 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The visit 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, paid to Syria and his talks with President Hafiz al-Asad was of great interest in both the region and the world. In interpreting the motives and objectives of the visit, foreign press and political circles engaged in speculation, conjecture, and predictions without basing their reports on tangible facts. This great interest in the visit and the talks may be attributed to the role of both Syria and Iran in the region and their impact on current and future developments. However, a large degree of the desire to harm them was evident in the imperialist and Zionist reaction to the visit and the talks.

Had those proffering conjectures pursued truth and objectivity, they would not have embarked on speculation and evaluation from a distance, because Syria's policy is a firm, principled, and declared policy that has one face, and not two or more faces; it has one language, and not several languages. Syria's policy is expressed in closed meeetings in the same manner that it is expressed in public. Syria's evaluation of the Iranian revolution is known and has not changed. This evaluation is based on an accurate scientific analysis of the conflicting forces in the world and the region, of the nature of the Iranian revolution and the extent of its closeness to the Arab national liberation movement and its enmity of U.S. imperialism and Zionism, and of the capabilities made available by the alliance between the Iranian revolution and the Arab national liberation movement for the pan-Arab struggle and for the struggle toward a strategic balance in the region between imperialism and Israel on the one hand, and the forces of liberation and progress on the other.

The developments that have taken place since the inception of the Iranian revolution have confirmed the soundness of the Syrian evaluation and its harmony with the national and pan-Arab interests. As Syria's evaluation of the Iranian revolution was correct, so was its evaluation of the hostile war which Saddam Husayn's regime launched against the Iranian revolution. What Syria said on the first days about the crime of the Saddamist regime, which is hostile to the Iraqi people and Iran, was confirmed by events. This hostile war has exhausted the energies of Iraq and Iran and has kept them removed from the real front of confrontation against imperialism and Israel in Palestine. Their oil wealth is mortgaged for many years to the imperialist oil monopolies.

Saddam's regime, which rejected any Arab or non-Arab mediation to end the aggression against the Iranian revolution right from the beginning, must pay the price of its crime and its escalation of both sides' losses. In this regard, one cannot bargain between the assailant and the assailed. Saddam's hostile war against the Iranian revolution is condemned from the pan-Arab and national Iraqi viewpoints. The continuation, expansion, and involvement of new sides in the war serves neither Iraq's interests nor those of Iran and the Gulf states. The only beneficiary of this war is U.S. imperialism and Israel. Therefore, efforts must be directed toward preventing the expansion of the war and finding a way by which the aggressor pays the price for this aggression and by which the alliance between the Iranian revolution and the pan-Arab struggle against Israel and U.S. imperialism can be bolstered and deepened.

The misuse of the words of peace and mediation by Saddam's regime should not deceive anyone because the one who began the aggression and said — as Israel's rulers have also previously said — that borders will extend as far as the aggressor forces reach, did not want peace right from the beginning. Now that he has destroyed Iraq's energies and shed the blood of his people, he only wants to maintain the fascist regime that is hostile to the people.

U.S. Support for Israel, Hostility Toward Arabs Hit

'Complete Partnership'

JN091313 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] It seems that the choices being made in the region have become apparent after the U.S. Administration has severed all links, insisted on declaring its complete partnership with the Zionist enemy and its total hostility to the Arab nation, and confronted all Syria's benevolent initiatives to save the region from the dangers of a serious explosion.

Perhaps this is what prompted Zionist war minister Moshe Arens to threaten Syria directly. He said that Syria must expect disturbing surprises if it risked entering a war, and that the Israeli Army possesses the deterrent force. Naturally, Arens would not have made such a statement had it not been for the U.S. Administration's complete support for the Zionist entity, particularly following the use of the U.S. veto against the Lebanese complaint to the Security Council. Moreover, if we take into consideration the important military talks Zionist Chief of Staff Moshe Levi held with Pentagon leaders, we will realize the level of U.S.-Israeli strategic and military coordination in implementing the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement.

We must point out that these things are taking place at a time when the invasion forces are beginning to give agent Lahd's forces a bigger role in an attempt to give the impression that a normalization process is taking place in southern Lebanon and that the Israeli forces are no longer isolated. This move coincided with an official announcement that no date has yet been set for halting the search for mines in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez. This confirms the credibility of the view we announced on the first day that the mines issue was a farce. We said that the operation was merely a political mine-laying move aimed at reinforcing the U.S.-NATO military presence in this important and strategic corner of the world — a presence which constitutes an advanced RDF [Rapid Deployment Force] base in this region.

The progressive and freedom forces led by Syria have not stood idle in the face of the concerted Israel-U.S. move. Syria has done its utmost to make Lebanon's salvation march succeed through implementing the security plan and initiating the political dialogue. All this will be ultimately crowned by liberating southern Lebanon, particularly since the resistance heroes are recording daily heroic epics which confirm that the invasion forces and agent Lahd's forces are unable to contain these attacks.

President Hafiz al-Asad's visits to Libya and Algeria were part of the move to bolster joint Arab action to confront the Zionist-imperialist designs. All this was crowned by the Iranian president's visit to Damascus who affirmed Syria's pan-Arab role in the region in confronting and subsequently thwarting all the hostile designs to make the will of nations triumph and to reinforce their struggle to liberate their land and regain their usurped rights.

U.S. UN Veto Denounced

JN101442 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the U.S. Administration does not hesitate to give evidence of its real stands toward the Arabs, their pan-Arab issues, and even their humanitarian issues. The United States vetoed a draft resolution at the Security Council that was accepted by an overwhelming majority — a resolution which calls on Israel to stop its arbitrary practices against civilians in the Lebanese occupied territories. This decision not only disregards the overwhelming majority of the Security Council but also disavows the 1949 Geneva Convention on treating civilians during war. The U.S. veto not only a blow to human feelings and right but also an announcement of unconditional U.S. support for Israel, even if that means standing against the entire world.

In his last speech within his campaign for a second term, President Ronald Reagan told the Arabs that the United States links its existence at the United Nations to Israel's existence. He also told the Arabs that the United States is not only satisfied with supporting Israel's aggression and encroachment on international law and UN resolutions, but it is also attempting to prevent the international community from adopting executive measures to punish violaters of law and to impose respect for the principles of the UN Charter and international law.

Although some Arab officials cannot remember U.S. stands that are hostile to the Arabs, U.S. rulers do not allow those Arabs to use their memories to justify their submission to the United States, or to talk about solutions with U.S. help, U.S. options in the region, and U.S. aid to a particular Arab party. U.S. rulers do not base these stands toward Israel on sympathy for the Jews or on their belief in what the Old Testament says regarding Greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates and the elite people of God, but on a strategic option in the region that links comprehensive U.S. interests to the interests of the racist Zionist entity established in Palestine, thus placing U.S. policy in the region at the disposal of Israel's rulers. At the same time, international Zionism placed Israel, which is a military and political tool in the hands of the United States and the Jewish organizations in the world, and especially in the socialist countries, at the disposal of U.S. imperialism.

Stemming from the harmony between U.S. and Israeli ambitions, strong ties between the United States and Israel have emerged in the region. These ties were reinforced because U.S. enmity toward the Arabs did not harm U.S. presence and interests in the Arab arena; the opposite may be closer to reality.

If some Arab regimes' stands toward the United States, its interests, its relations, and its presence in the Arab arena remain as they are now, there is no hope that U.S. enmity toward the Arabs will stop and that U.S. rulers and politicians will stop insulting and harming the Arabs. When it supports Israel, the United States considers it its most reliable friend and ally.

Some Arabs consider the United States a friend, an ally, and a lover, contrary to the Arab masses' will, to regional interests, and

to pan-Arab interests. Nobody asks those who sympathize with the United States to do more than adopt a stand of self-defense — a stand that identifies enemies and friends and deals with them on that basis.

The Arabs have great potentials that can make the United States realize the dangers of its absolute support for Israel to its own interests in the Arab arena. If the Arabs use those potentials, they will introduce new and positive elements into the situation in the region. They will not only affect U.S. policy in the region but also the overall balance in the region. The people are patient; they provide opportunities, but in the end they will not relinquish their right to impose their will.

AL-BA'TH Raps Western Europe's Pressure on Spain

JN100952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 10 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In a comment today, *AL-BA'TH* deals with Europe's role in backing the Zionist enemy. This role is manifested in the obstacles being placed by the Western European states to prevent Spain's entry into the EEC in an attempt to force it to recognize the Zionist racist entity. In its "With the Events" column, *AL-BA'TH* adds that the Western European position and the obvious pressures on Spain explain the European position and affirm Israel's practices and polices in the Middle East. This European position dashes all hopes of any alleged European evenhandedness toward the region.

Spain, which is burdened by European pressures, must know that its acceptance into the EEC will not be simple. Spain must realize that its recognition of Israel will not guarantee its entry into the EEC. Spain must follow the European policy, which in its turn is following the U.S.-Zionist policy. When Europe puts a noose around Spain's neck, its future will be decided by the United States.

Europe's allegiance to Israel is greater than Europe's allegiance to Europe. Europe is prepared to sacrifice Europe itself for the sake of Israel's existence. This fact clearly reflects Europe's position regarding Spain's entry into the EEC.

AL-BA'TH on Israeli Military Moves, Overflights

JN110814 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In its editorial on the Zionist terrorism in southern Lebanon, *AL-BA'TH* says: It has been obvious in all the phases of the Lebanese crisis that nothing worries the Tel Aviv government or provokes its anger more than the Lebanese reconciliation and the trend for unity and amity among the various Lebanese parties. Nothing whets its appetite for mobilization and aggression like the success of the Lebanese security plan and the Lebanese people's national unity and understanding.

AL-BA'TH adds: The recent intensive efforts which were exerted in the first week of this month between Damascus and Beirut which aimed at overcoming the obstacles to implementing the Lebanese security plan in Beirut and the mountain — efforts which climaxed with the meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, in addition to the consultations and talks held by the other Lebanese leaders in Damascus — have worried the Tel Aviv government and provoked its anger. The Tel Aviv government is well aware of the significance of Syria's insistence on implementing the Lebanese security plan and of the Damascus' decision to help all the Lebanese sides to end their crisis of differences and hostilities. Hence, we can explain the Zionist military moves in southern Lebanon, and the idiotic overflights over some Lebanese areas, and the Zionist patrols' crossing of Al-Awwali river toward Iqlim al-Kharrub. Thus, we can realize how the Lebanese reconciliation and stability under Lebanese legitimacy and a national unity government becomes a decisive issue not only with regard to Beirut and the mountain but also concerning the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and the entire issue of liberation.

The recent Israeli moves will not terrify anyone in Lebanon and will not change anything in the security program, which the Lebanese have accepted and for which Syria had worked. These moves will not affect the Lebanese people's determination to resist and to liberate with inexhaustible Syrian support. Those who ignore or take Syria's power lightly are making a fatal mistake.

AL-BA'TH Hails Lebanese Government's Achievement

JN100910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 10 Sep 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Open the Door for Lebanese Security Plans," *AL-BA'TH* comments on attempts by the enemies of Lebanon and the Arab nation to hinder the march of Lebanese reconciliation and salvation.

The paper says: Since the beginning of the countdown for the Lebanese salvation march, the enemies of Lebanon and the Arab nation have been escalating sabotage operations, and placing obstacles with the aim of preventing fraternal Lebanon from exercising its natural, legitimate right to a free, decent, and secure life. The Lebanese Government, which steadily, firmly, and patiently worked to spread peace and security when it began implementing its policy statement, has proved to be very capable of overcoming several obstacles of various types. Today, the government is more determined to continue the march that meets the fraternal Lebanese people's hopes and aspirations.

Relying as it does on both the event and its timing, history may not record the achievements of the Lebnese national unity government. However, we must view this government as an exceptional government, formed during exceptional circumstances that have been the most difficult not only in Lebanon's history but in the contemporary Arab history as well. The destruction, pains, and bloodshed of Lebanon have not been experienced by any other country. No other country was exposed to forces of evil

and aggression similar to the ones that Lebanon had to contend with. Nevertheless, Lebanon was able to rise because it has found its Arab option a way for salvation and steadfastness in the face of internal and external storms.

AL-BA'TH adds: These storms continue to play havic on the Lebanese soil and in its airspace despite attempts [by the creaters of these storms] to give the impression that they are far away. The Zionist entity has been experiencing political and economic crises that are within the framework of differences over forming the government.

This entity, which violated all the international rules and conventions when it invaded Lebanon, continues — through its political organizations — to give top priority to this invasion, greedly aspiring to swallow up southern Lebanon with all its waters and resources.

As for the U.S. Administration which is trying to convince the world that it is engaged in the presidential elections and that it has no time to spare for anything else, it has not ceased consultations and coordination with the leaders of the Zionist military establishment on Lebanon and on the means of exploiting the invasion and its reuslts. Concluding its editorial, *AL-BA'TH* says: Therefore, the plot against Lebanon and the Arab nation is continuing; and hence the Lebanese national unity government's achievements in terms of stability and security have been great because Lebanon's stability and the realization of national reconciliation among the Lebanese people is a great step toward facing and foiling the plot. Has the time not come for complete reconciliation and for opening the door before implementing the security plan from Tripoli to the mountain and from Beirut to the south, which is looking forward to liberation from the invaders?

Labor Approves National Unity Government Agreement
TA101908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Less than an hour ago the Labor Party Central Committee approved the agreement with the Likud for a national unity government with 394 votes for and 166 votes against.

Alignment To Sign Agreement With Shinuy
TA102108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] There is an agreement between Shinuy and the Alignment about the Shinuy Movement's joining the national unity government. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that Amnon Rubinstein will be minister of communications and also a member of the Ministerial Committee on Economic Affairs and the committee for legislative affairs. Knesset Member Mordekhay Virshubsky will head the Knesset subcommittee for basic laws.

The agreement states that Shinuy will have freedom of voting in religious matters. The movement will not be subjected to the rotation agreements and will be able to resign from the government when it sees fit to do so. The Alignment and Shinuy will work together to change the electoral system. In Amnon Rubinstein's role as minister of communications, he will be authorized to approve radio and television channels for new elements. The agreement is to be signed tomorrow morning.

Political-Security Guidelines Detailed
TA101137 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Following are the agreed upon political-security guidelines of the Alignment and the Likud: the activities of the national unity government which will stand before the 11th Knesset will center on the following objectives:

1. a. Continuing the efforts to create the right social, economic, and spiritual conditions for the fulfillment of Israel's central goal — the ingathering of the Jewish people to its homeland.

b. Stepping up immigration from all countries, encouraging immigration from affluent countries, and continuing the struggle to save the Jews who are subject to persecution and bring them to safety by realizing their right to immigrate to Israel.

2. The main political objective of the government at this time is the continuation and broadening of the peace process in the area, strengthening the peace with Egypt, and withdrawing the IDF from Lebanon while ensuring the security of the northern settlements.

3. a. The government will attempt to develop friendship and mutual relations between Israel and all peaceseeking countries.

b.) The government will continue to work upon deepening the friendship and understanding which exist between the United States and Israel.

c. The government will act toward renewing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and with countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America which severed their relations with Israel.

4. Israel's foreign and security policy will aim to ensure the independence of the state, strengthen its security, and achieve peace with all its neighbors.

5. The government will work upon increasing the strength of the IDF — its deterrent power and its ability to confront any military threat — and will act firmly against terror from any source.

6. The government will continue to put the desire for peace at the top of its concerns and will not save any effort in advancing peace.

7. The government will call upon Egypt to fulfill its part in the peace treaty with Israel and give it meaning and substance, as is called for by the spirit of the treaty and by the aims of the sides which are signatories to it, including complete renewal of the representation and diplomatic ties between the two countries.

8. The government will work toward the advancement and strengthening of mutual relations with Egypt according to the peace treaty.

The government will act for the continuation of the peace process according to the framework for peace in the Middle East as agreed upon in Camp David, and for the renewal of negotiations for the establishment of full autonomy for the Arab inhabitants in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip.

9. Israel will call on Jordan to open peace negotiations. The Israeli Government will state its proposals in the negotiations with Jordan and will discuss those suggestions which Jordan will raise.

In the event of disagreement on the territorial issue, there will be an appeal to the nation in the form of elections.

10. The Arabs of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip will participate in determining their future, as stated in the Camp David accords.

11. Israel will oppose the establishment of another Palestinian state in the territory between Israel and Jordan.

12. Israel will not negotiate with the PLO.

13. During the tenure of the national unity government, no sovereignty will be implemented in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip — neither Israeli sovereignty nor any other sovereignty.

14. a. The settlements detailed below will be established on a date to be decided upon within a year. [no list of settlements published]

b. The dates for implementing decisions concerning those settlements which have not yet been established and which are detailed below [no list of settlements published] will be set in the coming years, according to the decisions of the national unity government.

c. The existence and development of settlements which have been established by Israeli governments will be ensured. The extent of their development will be decided upon by the government.

d. The establishment of new settlements will require the approval of the majority of the government's ministers.

15. The government will do everything necessary to ensure the safety of the Galilee. Security arrangements will be decided upon to allow the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon within a short period of time to be determined by the government.

Gad Ya'aqobi Agrees To Be Economics Minister

TA111108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Gad Ya'aqobi has agreed to be the minister of economics in the next government. This was agreed upon in his talk with Shim'on Peres.

MAPAM Delegation Invited by Sandinistas

TA091002 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 9 Sep 84 p 4

[Report by Yehuda Tzur]

[Text] The Sandinista government in Nicaragua has invited MAPAM to send its representatives to Nicaragua as the official guests of the Sandinista movement in power there.

MAPAM has accepted the invitation in principle and replied positively. The MAPAM political secretary, Knesset Member Haya Grossman, and the coordinator of the department for international relations, Avraham (Rosencare), will be members of the delegation to visit Nicaragua at the end of this month or the beginning of October.

It should be noted that this is the first time the movement ruling in Nicaragua has officially invited a Zionist Socialist party.

Israelis have visited Nicaragua in the past, but they did so as members of delegations that were sent from European countries and the United States for humanitarian reasons.

It should be noted that to this day Nicaragua enjoys the support of the Socialist International in its fight against the attacks by the United States and the guerrilla movements working under its aegis on its territory.

Embassy Denies Aiding Anti-Sandinista Rebels

TA100707 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Sep 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Washington — The Israeli Embassy in Washington yesterday flatly denied a report in *THE NEW YORK TIMES* that Israel is providing funds to anti-communist Nicaraguan rebels fighting the Sandinista regime.

The newspaper yesterday listed Israel as among several countries — including Argentina, Venezuela, Guatemala and Taiwan financially supporting the rebels.

Together with sums raised from private U.S. corporations and individuals, the report said, more than $10 million has been collected over the last six months.

The *TIMES* did not say how much money Israel had supposedly provided.

"The report is not true," Victor Harel, press counsellor at the Israeli Embassy said. "We deny it completely. Israel is not providing any aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, in any form."

He said the statements made by Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche in Washington earlier this year — also denying Israeli aid to the rebels — "remain operative today."

Israeli officials, while often denying any direct aid to the rebels, have previously confirmed that some of the arms sold to other neighbouring Central American countries may later be transferred to the rebels without specific Israeli authorization. "That's something we can't control," an Israeli official has said.

KAKH Movement Promizes Return to Umm al-Fahm

TA091100 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Sep 84 p 11

[Report by Gad Li'or]

[Text] "Within the next few days we will return to Umm al-Fahm, and this time we will enter the village. It is simply a question of on what scale we will do so." This was said last night by Eli Adir, the director general of the KAKH movement which is led by Knesset Member Meir Kahane.

Today the KAKH movement, through its attorney, Me'ir (Schechter), is to submit an appeal to the High Court of Justice in which it asks the High Court to instruct the police not to stop KAKH members from entering Umm al-Fahm or any other Arab settlement.

In the appeal, the movement claims that every citizen of Israel — and this applies all the more to Knesset members — has the right to move freely about the country.

At the same time, Kahane's people have opened a campaign against the establishment of a national unity government, which they call a "national catastrophe government." Last night the movement's leaders requested an urgent meeting with people they call the "leaders of the extreme right in the Likud": Minister Ari'el Sharon, Knesset Member Me'ir Kohen-Avidov, and David Magen.

Today a protest group made up of KAKH activists is going to begin a hunger strike opposite the prime minister's house in Jerusalem to protest the move to establish a national unity government.

Weinberger Visit Cancellation No Surprise

TA101450 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Sep 84 p 4

[Report by Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Political circles in the capital are not surprised at all at the cancellation of U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's visit to Israel.

They note that if Weinberger were to visit Israel in October, then there would be room for surprise due to the approaching U.S. presidential election in November. This would prompt complaints that the visit was aimed at indirectly influencing U.S. Jews to support Reagan.

It is assumed in Jerusalem that Weinberger's visit was canceled on the White House's recommendation. It has been stressed that the cancellation has no political significance and the strategic cooperation talks between Israel and the United States will continue after the election there.

'Emergency' Aid To Be Requested From U.S.

TA110740 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Israel is preparing to request emergency economic aid from the U.S. to help tide the country over a period when economic reforms are being introduced, and fully expects that the aid will be conditional on the introduction of a stringent economic programme.

This was confirmed yesterday at a news conference by outgoing Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad. He declined to specify the amount of the aid sought, but a senior ministry official confirmed earlier reports that the request would be for between $700 million and $1 billion.

Treasury officials declined to comment on whether the request would relate to the forthcoming U.S. budget year (starting in October) and for which Israel's request for $2.6 billion in military and economic aid has already been ratified in Washington, or to the 1986 financial year when the aid request is expected to be raised to $3.3 billion.

Rifa't al-Asad Reportedly Met Envoys in Paris

TA090805 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Sep 84 p 2

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Gid'on Kuts]

[Text] President al-Asad's brother, the Syrian vice president, met with Israeli envoys in Paris, according to Paris sources.

According to the French sources, the Israeli envoy could have been Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche who stayed in paris about 2 weeks ago.

Al-Asad went to France for private talks and did not hold any official talks, despite an invitation to do so.

IDF Stops Work on Lebanese Border Fence

TA071523 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Sep 84 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] The IDF stopped work on the border fence near village of Al-Ghajar in the Golan Heights as a result of international protests, following pressure from the Lebanese Government which contends that Israel is trying to divert the Al-Wazzani River.

Al-Ghajar is located close to the border, on a precipice overlooking the Al-Wazzani River. Because of the difficult terrain, the IDF built the border fence east of Al-Ghajar, and the village remained beyond the fence. The short distance between the village and Lebanon without a fence in between caused concern to the IDF, especially because of the possibility that terrorists might find shelter in the village and continue on their way to Israel in a vehicle of one of the villagers, or by another way. The villages, most of whom support Israel and have Israeli identity cards, also loudly protested their situation.

Military elements stressed that the complaint voiced by Lebanon that Israel is trying to divert the Al-Wazzani River and its sources to Israel is unfounded, for this river runs into Israeli territory anyway, and there is no need for the IDF to dominate its sources. Israel has no intention whatsoever to dominate these water sources, the military sources say.

IDF Armored Column Crosses Al-Awwali 10 Sep

TA101722 Jerusalem Domestic in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] This morning an IDF armored column entered the area north of the Al-Awwali River and reached the village of Jiyah which is controlled by the Christians. An AFP correspondent in Sidon has reported that 20 vehicles could be seen in the column. Israeli officers arranged a cease-fire in this area some months ago, but this has recently been violated and fierce fighting has erupted between the Christians and their Druze rivals.

Meanwhile, the IDF has imposed a curfew on the village of 'Abba, which is near An-Nabatiyah, following an attack on a position of the army of southern Lebanon. It has been reported that the IDF is searching the village and has blocked the roads to it.

IDF Sources 'Shocked' at Tamir Appointment

TA101840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Senior IDF sources say they were shocked to hear that Major General Avraham Tamir, Reserves, will be appointed national security adviser. They said he served five defense ministers, wrote a position paper for each of them, and issued official papers for former Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. The main point in them was support for the establishment of a Christian central government in Lebanon, although the Christians were a minority and although the Intelligence Corps was opposed to this.

Avraham Tamir has reacted by saying that he never supported the establishment of a Christian government in Lebanon, which would have led to a partition of the country. He told our military correspondent he had played the role of adviser only, and was not in charge of decisions and their implementation.

He also pointed out that he had not written the position papers for Ari'el Sharon in accordance with an order or directive from him, but in accordance with his own views.

Our military correspondent points out that Maj Gen Tamir texted the position papers for Minister Sharon and accompanied him at discussions by the Cabinet and the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. During the Lebanon war, he kept a close eye on IDF moves as the former defense minister's envoy.

Shi'ite Suicide Attacks Against IDF Expected

TA101259 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by military affairs correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] As long as the IDF is deployed in Lebanon, we must be prepared for the possibility that Shi'ite terrorists will carry out suicide attacks. This was the reaction of military sources to the warning of the Amal movement leader Nabih Birri that the Shi'ites in southern Lebanon will carry out suicide attacks against the IDF.

Military sources stress that Birri's statement comes against the background of a sharp increase in the southern Lebanese Shi'ite community's participation in terrorist activities against the IDF. Most of these activities are directed by the Amal movement, which is coming more and more under the influence of the Syrians.

The sources believe that Birri's statement does not prove that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil will publically and officially support terrorist activities against the IDF.

Apart from the Shi'ites, there has been an increase in terrorist activities against the IDF and the army of southern Lebanon by Sunni Muslims who live in villages in the eastern sector. Security sources say that it is possible that a joint strategy exists between those terrorist organizations which have headquarters in Beirut and the Amal movement.

U.S. General Says IDF Highly Respected

TA110742 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Gen. Herman Thomson, visiting head of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff's Planning Department, yesterday said the U.S. Army has high respect for the organization and leadership of the Israel Defence Forces, the IDF spokesman announced.

Thomson was responding to criticism of the IDF's performance in Lebanon contained in the so-called "Pentagon report" published recently by *THE WASHINGTON TIMES*. The general made the comment during a meeting with Defence Minister Moshe Arens.

During the meeting Arens and Thomson praised the progress of the U.S.-Israeli strategic dialogue, the spokesman said.

Thomson is in Israel as the official guest of the IDF.

IDF Says Names of Detained Terrorists Made Public

TA111014 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Sep 84 p 3

[Report by military affairs correspondent]

[Text] The International Red Cross [IRC] possesses the names of all terrorists detained by Israel, and its representatives visit them regularly. This was said by the IDF spokesman yesterday in response to a question posed by the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent following publication of a report in the *NEW STATESMAN* claiming that Israel refuses to release the names of the detainees to various international organizations.

It should be noted that detained terrorists beloning to the Ahmad Jibril organization were transfered from Ansar before the release of the camp's prisoners. However, following the visit of Dr Herbert Amry and representatives of the IRC to the three Israelis held by Jibril's organization, Israel allowed similar visits to be paid to those detainees who are members of this organization.

West Bank Communist Activist Restricted to Home

TA102050 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The military government has issued a restriction order against the communist activist George Hazbun from Bethlehem. He has been banned from leaving the town for the next 6 months and every day he must report to the police station. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the step was apparently taken against the background of the Palestinian Communist Party's willingness to join the PLO leadership and take part in hostile activities. Hazbun is one of the leaders of the Palestinian Communist Party and he is active in organizing the workers in the territories where the communists are in control. In the past he was the deputy mayor of Bethlehem, but the mayor, Ilyas Frayj, dismissed him.

Shmu'el Goren Interviewed on West Bank, Gaza

TA081136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 8 Sep 84

["Weekly Newsreel" and first Jerusalem Radio interview with Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories, by Arab affairs correspondent Arye Gus; time and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Gus] Mr Goren, we find ourselves in the final stages of forming a national unity government. How will the formation of such a government affect the residents of the territories?

[Goren] At this stage it is impossible to say how this will affect them, especially as we, the Israelis, are also in the dark as to what exactly will happen. There is no doubt that the residents in the territories — in Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip — entertained certain hopes prior to the elections. The election results are unclear to them; they do not know what will happen and hope for the better just as we do. We can only wait and see what happens. A government will be formed and only then will we be able to assess the situation.

[Gus] One of the greatest hopes of the residents in the territories was that an Alignment-led government would stop the settlements. This hope seems to have vanished now.

[Goren] I do not know whether this hope has vanished. Do not forget that the Alignment, too, did not rule out settlements. Listen, there is no doubt that the residents in the territories are hoping for political change. They do not know exactly what they want, but it is absolutely clear they want some change. If the government that finally emerges effects this change, they will be more pleased. I must admit that the political issue is not our primary concern; the main issues being handled by the Civilian Administration and the coordinator are those concerning day-to-day living. This preoccupies the 1.3 million-large population much more than the political problem.

[Gus] Does the refusal of notables in the territories to serve as mayors not indicate unwillingness to hold a dialogue with the Israeli authorities.

[Goren] We are not facing a situation in which there is a lack of dialogue with the Civilian Administration. This situation existed a while ago, but today no elements in the territories ignore us.

There are elements with which we have no dialogue, but they are minor ones and are few in number. As said, a situation of no dialogue does not exist. This is what I can tell you. We were also approached by a number of quite prominent elements who offered to fill the mayoral positions, an appeal which was not made a year or 2 ago, incidentally. We have not positively concluded this matter simply because we want to choose more suitable people.

[Gus] When you talk of a dialogue, you are talking about a technical dialogue, I believe. However, what about a dialogue on political affairs?

[Goren] At this stage we have no issues for a conversation on political affairs. At this stage we have no political solutions to problems in the territories. The talks are general and free by nature. Since we do not have concrete plans for political solutions today, we do not talk about this. We have nothing concrete to propose to the residents in the territories. This is a political problem which concerns the political echelon. The moment the political levels draw up proposals, we will have no problem contacting all the elements concerned, since, as I have said, we maintain a dialogue with all segments of the population, almost without any exception.

[Gus] Mr Goren, how would you suggest that the activity of Israeli parties in the territories be treated? How would you suggest that parties such as Kahane's, on the one hand, and the Progressive List for Peace, on the other, be treated?

[Goren] I think this is not a personal problem of mine or of the people with whom I am working. The problem is one of law. To the extent that these parties violate the law, we will have to act against them as we do against other lawbreakers. This is what I can tell you in this sphere.

[Gus] However, do you support Israeli partisan activity in the territories?

[Goren] I am opposed to any activity designed to create tension, to any activity which is dangerous for us from the security point of view. I do not see what Israeli parties have to look for in the territories. If the parties' representatives want to visit the territories and see what is taking place there, fine; however, if this involves a violation of the law, I believe we will have to take action against such moves.

[Gus] Will that include a prohibition of Knesset members' activities?

[Goren] Let me repeat: I know that Knesset members visit Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, and that meetings are held.

As long as the meetings are not invested with a political dimension, we are not opposed to this. Nevertheless, the moment this involves disturbances, we will act against such visits and meetings, as is the case regarding disturbances in other spheres.

[Gus] With your permission, Mr Goren, let us go over to another subject, the economic one. The economic crisis Israel is facing may be even more seriously reflected in the territories, may it not?

[Goren] This may be the case. None of us knows the precise implications of such a situation. If workers in Israel are eased out of their places of work, the assumption is that this will also have an impact on workers from the territories. Today there are between 80,000 to 100,000 workers who arrive in Israel from the territories daily. If there is, God forbid, significant unemployment, this will surely have a negative effect on the social sphere. The distance between an effect on the social sphere and an effect on the security sphere is not long then.

[Gus] Do you share the opinion that if there is unemployment in Israel the first workers who will be dismissed will be the Arab workers from the territories?

[Goren] I do not share this opinion. We know of similar cases abroad also, when it is not necessarily the foreign workers who are the first to be affected by unemployment. There is no doubt that in those spheres where the percent of Arab workers from the territories is higher, there is a reasonable chance that they will be affected. We are currently examining this matter. We are drawing up a number of plans. We are looking into the precise implications of such a development, especially from the numerical and sectorial points of view, and will have to give an answer accordingly.

[Gus] Are you ready to tackle the problem in the event of a severe economic crisis in the territories, in the event of unemployment?

[Goren] We are examining this matter. It is difficult for us to assess the exact implications of such a development; as I said earlier, this depends on the figures and spheres involved. However, we have taken a number of scenarios into consideration and I hope we will be able to find answers for them.

[Gus] What scenarios, for instance?

kGoren] Initiated [yezumot] jobs and the likes, for example. We have plans and projects which, incidentally, will also require certain budgets, but let us cross that bridge when we get to it.

[Gus] Have you already noticed initial indications that Arab workers from the territories are dropping out of Israel's job market?

[Goren] First, the difficult economic conditions you are talking about are not yet felt in the territories. From this point of view, there are no significant changes. We are, of course, talking of unemployment in the event of cuts in budgets and similar economic moves. I would like the present situation to persist, but, as you said, we are facing a danger. So, as I earlier said, we are considering this problem of unemployment. We also have some plans in the sphere of investments, which do not necessarily concern a dire economic situation. I very much hope that on this matter we will soon work out more concrete proposals in an attempt to steer the economic cart through the territories. These are still plans, at this stage, so it is too early to discuss this. I do hope that we will be able to conclude this matter shortly, though.

[Gus] Are you pleased with the security situation in the region? Can you point to calm?

[Goren] I surely can point to calm. This is relative calm; I am not pleased in the sense that there is always room for improvement here. However, when you compare the various statistics today — and we do have all possible samples to go by — there is no doubt that calm is prevailing, but this calm is relative. We are witnessing almost daily disturbances, but when you compare the past to the present situation, you will certainly notice a significant improvement.

[Gus] Stonethrowing cases may have ceased to exist, but you come across cases where Molotov cocktails are thrown.

[Goren] The differences between a stone and an incendiary bottle is not big. The overall statistics of disturbances point to a clear downward trend. One should remember that at present we are in the middle of vacations. There is a reasonable chance, or rather a risk, that the relatively quiet situation we are currently enjoying will take an unfavorable turn. At least from past experience we know that when classes in schools are resumed, the situation usually changes and there are occasional disturbances. We are preparing for this. We have held a series of meetings with the various security elements in an effort to forestall troubles. However, I sincerely hope we will not reach a situation of demonstrations, closure of shops, and a violent confrontation with the security elements.

DAVAR Views Reaffirmation of Reagan Plan

TA090901 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Sep 84 p 7

[Editorial: "A Veto, And What Lies Beyond It"]

[Text] With the official opening of the U.S. election campaign, over the past few days we have witnessed several renewed demonstrations of U.S. friendship and the friendship of its current administration for Israel, and this is certainly to be welcomed. Although this time Jewish votes will apparently play a smaller role than they did in several previous elections, the President did not forget, when speaking to the B'nai B'rith convention in Washington, to mention the increasing scale of aid, the strategic cooperation — while emphasizing the anti-Soviet tone, which is more important for the United States than it is for Israel — as well as the possibility of establishing a free trade zone. All this is part of an attempt to increase, as much as possible, the percentage of Jews voting for the Republicans. He undoubtedly also wanted to balance the fears of many Jews in the United States about the President's intention to reinstate school prayer to reinforce the country's Christian character, thus violating the separation of church and state. Because of these trends, a considerable section of the Jewish public continues to support the Democrats, although their sleep is also being disturbed by the strengthening of those who are hostile in the black camp led by Jesse Jackson.

The use of the veto in the UN Security Council debate on the Lebanese complaint was an easier step for the Reagan administration. This is because this administration fears isolation in the United Nations less than did its predecessors. However, the most important of all the latest statements from Washington, the one that the next Israeli Government will be unable to ignore, is the reaffirmation of the Reagan plan for the Middle East by the President himself. Reagan's remarks praising the September 1982 plan as fair and balanced can shatter all the delusions they [the Americans] have tried to foster in Israel in the wake of the statement by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. With all the importance of Jeanne Kirkpatrick's friendship for Israel, her remarks carry less weight than those of the President.

DAVAR Warns Against Anti-Soviet Orientation

TA101219 Tel Aviv DAVAR In Hebrew 10 Sep 84 p 7

[Editorial: "Strategic Cooperation: The Right Formulation"]

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has no reason to regret or seek excuses for his remarks to Israeli correspondents in reaction to President Reagan's statement that Israeli-U.S. strategic cooperation is aimed at checking the Soviet threat. In the chief of staff's observation, there is no deviation from the path that Israel has trodden for most of its years, including those years of Soviet hostility. It was the Begin-Sharon government which deviated from this path when it deluded itself that by transforming Israel into an anti-Soviet spearhead, it would be able to enforce a new arrangement in the Middle East.

President Reagan is Israel's friend, and the link between us and the United States has been a cornerstone of Israel's policy for many years, and will remain so for generations to come. In fact,

these relations were equally close before the strategic cooperation plans came up, due to the fact that Israel, as the only democracy in the Middle East, has been a faithful ally, and also due to the reciprocal relations between Israel and the largest Jewish community in the world. The U.S. Administration, which understandably seeks not to endanger its relations with pro-Western Arab states, finds it convenient, of course, to emphasize the anti-Soviet side of the strategic cooperation plans with Israel, which anger the Arabs anyway. However, Washington should understand that the importance of these plans for Israel lies in deterring hostile ventures by Arab elements, whether initiated by Moscow or privately initiated.

There is no need to repeat and to emphasize that Israel has no alternative to its pro-American orientation and its close relations with the United States. In this respect, our situation differs from that of Egypt and other Arab countries.

However, the elimination of the extreme hostility of the Soviet superpower must be a prime objective of any government which will be established in Israel.

The chances of renewing Jewish immigration from the Soviet Union also greatly depend upon finding a way for the mutual existence of the superpowers.

ALGERIA

Further on Visit of Iran's President Khamene'i

Khamene'i, Bendjedid Continue Talks

LD101541 Tehran IRNA in English 1421 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Algiers, Sept 10, IRNA — The first round of talks between Iranian and Algerian heads of state ended last night after a two-hour meeting here. The two sides discussed international issues including those of Islamic and Third World countries, emphasising the Palestinian issue and Iran's plans for the expulsion of the Zionist regime from the United Nations. Palestinian unity, stepped-up armed struggle against Zionism and developments in North Africa were also discussed. The second round of talks started here on Monday.

Tehran Reports on Talks

LD110440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent in Algeria, the second and last round of discussions between the presidents of Iran and Algeria ended today. In this round of discussions, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria announced its agreement with the plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the expulsion of the Zionist regime from international organizations, especially the United Nations, and the necessary coordination was agreed. Discussions about Palestine also continued.

In this meeting, which was also attended by Velayati, minister of foreign affairs, Mir Salim, chief adviser to the President, Do'aie, the deputy speaker of the Majlis, and Shahcheraghi, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, as well as Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, and Mustafa ibn Yusuf, the Algerian deputy minister of defense, discussions were held on Third World issues, coordination in relations with African and Islamic countries, and the greater contact and closeness between progressive Islamic states.

In this meeting, the president of our country invited Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Popular Republic of Algeria, to pay a visit to our country. The invitation was accepted by him. It should be noted that the first round of discussions between the Iranian and Algerian presidents was held in Algeria last night. During those discussions, issues of common interest and the relations between the two countries were discussed. In those discussions, the high ranking political Iranian delegation had discussions with Algerian political officials about the Middle East situation, especially the issue of the occupied territories, as well as the plan submitted to the United Nations by the Islamic Republic of Iran about the expulsion of Israel and the strengthening of the anti-Zionist front of the progressive Islamic states.

Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and the high-ranking political-military delegation accompanying him visited the Algerian Revolution Memorial Building in Algiers this morning.

According to the report by the correspondent of the central news unit from Algeria, following the discussions held between the Iranian and Algerian leaders, this afternoon 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, the foreign ministers of Iran and Algeria, had a meeting to continue the discussions which were held between the leaders of the two countries. In this meeting, which was also attended by the director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of our country in charge of political issues, discussions were held about Palestinian issues and ways to confront the Zionist regime, as well as cooperation between the two countries in international organizations. They agreed to follow up the discussions at appropriate opportunities in the near future in the United Nations and the Islamic Conference. At the end of this meeting, the two sides talked about the visit to Iran of Mr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, the Algerian minister of foreign affairs.

Khamene'i Meets SDAR's Abdelaziz

LD110430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent in Algeria, this afternoon Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, met the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran in his residence and had discussions with him. In this meeting, issues of interest to both countries were discussed.

Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi also went to Khamene'i's residence today and had discussions with him. In this meeting which was also attended by Velayati, minister of foreign affairs, Mir Salim, chief adviser to the president of our country, and the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Algeria, the Algerian prime minister talked about the programs and activities of the Algerian Government in economic and cultural issues. The two sides exchanged views on these issues. In this meeting, the Algerian prime minister also described the political views of Algeria in foreign affairs.

Then, referring to the good relations between Iran and Algeria, President Khamene'i emphasized the need for further expansion of relations between the two countries.

Khamene'i Praises Algerian Martyrs

LD102113 Tehran IRNA in English 1731 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Algiers, Sept 10, IRNA — President Khamene'i today paid homage to an unknown soldier martyred during the Algerian revolution and laid a wreath of flowers on his tomb here today. He cited prayers for the martyred Algerians and also signed a memorial book. In his notes in the memorial book Khamene'i cited a Koranic verse in which the martyrs in the cause of God are introduced not as dead people but as living men.

The president also addressed himself to the martyrs of the Algerian revolution assuring them that the banner of freedom that they hoisted in their country long ago is still held up by other conscientious Muslims today and will remain so forever in the future.

Khamene'i Departs Algiers

LD110533 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i left Algeria last evening [Monday] after a working and friendship visit which lasted for 2 days. He was seen off at the airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the Party, members of the Politburo and government, and senior officials of the party and government.

The Iranian president, before leaving Algeria, gave a statement in which he stressed that the meeting with Bendjedid was good and successful. He added that there were identical views in all the discussed and presented issues. He ended his statement by saying: I feel that I have spent good time among brothers in the revolutionary country — Algeria.

The last round of talks between the two presidents took place yesterday in the afternoon before the departure of the Iranian president. It should be mentioned that other talks took place yesterday in Algeria in the afternoon between Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and Mohamed Abdelaziz, SDAR president and secretary-general of the Polisario.

LIBYA

Joint Statement on Iranian President's Issued

LD101610 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] A Libyan Arab-Iranian joint statement was made public today in both Tripoli and Iran following the visit by President 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Here is the text of the statement:

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Brother Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, paid an official and fraternal visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 8 to 9 September.

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1630 on 10 September substitutes the following opening paragraph:

"At the end of the visit to Libya by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, this afternoon a joint statement was issued simultaneously in Tehran and Tripoli, as follows: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. On the invitation of His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Al-Fatih Revolution, His Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, paid an official and fraternal visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 8-9 September, 1984, and was warmly welcomed by His Excellency Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and His Excellency Major Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, and other high-ranking Libyan officials and the masses of the people."] He was accompanied by high-level officials from the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the following: His Excellency Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister; Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Revolutionary Guard; Mir Salim, senior chief adviser to the Presidency; Colonel Seyyed-Shirazi, commander of the ground forces of the Iranian Islamic Republican Army; Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mahmud Do'aie, deputy chairman of the Majlis Foreign relations committee; Shahcheraghi, member of the Majlis; (Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani), director general of political affairs of the Arab countries and the African continent; (Mohammad Reza Fayyad), assistant to the Presidential office.

During this visit important meetings and consultations took place, during which the unity of stances of their two Islamic revolutions and the coincidence of their viewpoints about what had been reviewed were confirmed as follows:

1. The two sides affirm their strategic and eternal alliance against the enemies of justice, goodness, and progress; against imperialism and Zionism, headed by the chief satan, the United States, and their agents. They affirm their determination to escalate the struggle against reaction, imperialism, and Zionism and their resolve to confront all their plans in various parts of the Islamic world, which is the prime target by America and Zionism. In this framework, through their alliance, the two sides will endeavor to support popular revolutions and to stand by the side of the downtrodden peoples on earth until they triumph and establish popular authority and control over their resources and finally get rid of all forms of injustice and exploitation. They also affirm their determination to resume the civilizing role of Islam and Muslims, taking into consideration that Islam is the religion of revolution and progress.

2. The two sides affirm their principled stance on the Zionist existence, which is aimed against Arab and Islamic existence and which began by usurping Palestine and then extended to the territories of the neighboring countries and is seeking to occupy the holy land and to reach the oil and water sources and subjugate the whole region to its hegemony. In this connection the two sides stress their unshakable faith that the only choice is armed confrontation of the usurping Zionist enemy and that the liberation of all of Palestine and the other occupied territories is the first and last aim, and that armed struggle is the only way to reach this aim. Agreement has been reached to work together to expel the regime that has usurped Palestine from the United Nations. The two sides condemn the traitorous capitulatory course embodied by the Camp David accords and the capitulatory attempts by some Palestinians and Arabs. They stress their firm and effective stand alongside the struggling Palestinian forces and the masses of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied land; the two sides will challenge attempts to impose the [Camp] David accords.

3. The two sides condemn the continued adherence of the Egyptian regime to the traitorous and shameful agreements signed by As-Sadat and its continued link with American imperialism and the Zionists. The two sides express their complete unanimity with the Muslim Arab people in Egypt in restoring Egypt to its natural place in the Arab nation and the Islamic world.

4. The two sides salute Lebanon's struggling forces, which have been able through their jihad and sacrifices to register brilliant victories, forcing America and its Western allies to end their

occupation of Lebanese territory and doing away with the disgraceful agreement imposed through aggression. They praise the heroic resistance with which the Lebanese people are confronting the Zionist occupiers in southern Lebanon. The two sides affirm their continued backing, both human and material, for this heroic resistance.

5. The two side reiterate their principled stand alongside sister Syria, against all plots it is still facing — imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary plots. They laud its sacrifice which stood as a powerful dam in the face of the enemies' expansionist designs.

6. The two sides draw attention to the American imperialist plot respresented in mining the Red Sea, the aims of which have become clear — namely, to intensify the military presence of America and its allies and to tighten their control over the region.

7. The two sides reiterate their continued commitment and support for the downtrodden peoples and the liberation movements in the world and to stand alongside their causes in regional and international gatherings. In this connection the two sides call for abolishing the right of veto enjoyed by the major power which has paralyzed the effectiveness of the United Nations. The two sides affirm the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and the work to strengthen it.

8. The two sides affirm the right of the colonized people to be compensated for the period of colonization, which has caused their backwardness, and for the plunder of their resources and the damagethey suffered as a result of the wars which took place on their territories.

9. The Libyan Arab people expressed their full support for the committee set up in the Islamic Republic of Iran to defend the rights of black Americans. The two sides have agreed to form a united front of the people who are targets of American aggression in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The Iranian side expressed its stand by the side of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah against the plots and irresponsible aggressive harrassments by the United States in the Gulf of Sidra, which is part of the internal waters of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Libyan Arab side expressed its stand by the side of the Iranian Islamic revolution against the imperialist reactionary plot, of which Saddam's war is a chapter, and considers the toppling of Saddam a guarantee for restoring stability to the region and paving the way for a more comprehensive alliance between the Arab and Iranian nations against the common enemy.

The two sides support the struggle of the people of Chad to drive out the invading French forces and to achieve national reconciliation under OAU supervision.

The two sides have agreed to consolidate their alliance in a way that will enable them to escalate the struggle against reaction, imperialism, and Zionism. They have also agreed to develop bilateral cooperation in various spheres. The two sides have decided to set up a joint committee headed by the secretary of the People's Committee of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran to achieve the means and methods that will assure confrontation of the usuring Zionist enemy.

The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed his thanks and appreciation to the leader of the Great 1 September revolution for the good reception and hospitality.

[Tehran Domestic substitutes the following concluding paragraph:

"His Excellency Mr Khamene'i expressed his thanks and appreciation for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded him by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and expressed his satisfaction with the discussions they had. His Excellency Mr Khamene'i invited His Excellency Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to pay an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran. The invitation was accepted by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and it was decided the date of the visit should be announced later."]

JANA Accuses Mubarak of Directing Newspaper Attacks

LD102126 Tripoli JANA in English 1803 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Dhu al-Hijjah 15, 10 September, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has ordered the three Egyptian papers, *AL-AHRAM*, *AL-AKHBAR*, and *AL-JUMHURIAH* that broadcast defeatism and surrender, to carry out a flagrant and vicious attack against the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its leader. In accordance with the presidential directives the papers have amassed a vast amount of false claims and lies to cover up the surrendering position in harmony with the campaign of misinformation and terror led by Washington against the people of Jamahiriyah.

The three papers which make up the mouthpiece of the Egyptian regime concentrated their campaign on defending the defeatist record of Husni Mubarak whose regime faces a wide scale popular and national rejection of his links with the Zionist enemy and American imperialism through its attacks on the Libyan Arab principles, rejecting American imperialism and Zionism.

The campaign was directed especially against the Jamahiriy's role of working towards the abrogation of the treacherous Camp David treaty and the uncovering of the American-Zionist conspiracy in the Red Sea and the Egyptian-American reactionary conspiracy against the Arab nation and Africa. By doing so the Egyptian press reflected its links with American imperialism and defended the lacky links of Husni Mubarak and his retreat in the face of the Zionist enemy.

Faced with this one is fully aware of the true nature of this vicious campaign and its causes, the perpetrators of which resorted to, when they could not, through intrigue, cover up the truth about the hostile designs against the Jamahiriyah. [sentence as received] It comes as no surprise to us that they should stoop so low and conspire with the enemies of the Arab nation against its causes of destiny, for they have proved that previously. What the Egyptian press have done was to display the true colours of the head of the agent Egyptian regime and the Salvador-Arab clique in Egypt and Sudan, of treachery, connivance and practices of betrayal of national causes.

While one knows why Husni Mubarak is directing this slanderous campaign against the Jamahiriyah, make no mistake that we will not allow anyone to insult or attack our principled national position without incurring our direct reply to uncover the campaign of lies and misinformation to show up this agent regime and uncover the truth about its policy and disgraceful stand.

JANA Rebukes U.S. Statement on Backing Nicaragua

LD080946 Tripoli JANA in English 0855 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, September 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The U.S. State Department has officially expressed extreme annoyance with Jamahiriyah's backing of the Nicaraguan people confronting America's imperialism and its continued attempts to invade this country.

The U.S. State Department's official statement said, commenting on the speech by the leader of the revolution on the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, especially his confirmation that the Libyan Arab people continue to give aid to and support for Nicaragua's people to repulse America's attempts to [word indistinct] their country, that this arouses serious concern in the United States. The statement further strongly attacked the other countries which support the struggle of Nicaraguans against American arrogance, especially pointing to socialist block countries headed by the Soviet Union.

JANA political editor commented on the contents of the U.S. State Department's statement by saying: Relying on the policy of force to impose hegemony, the U.S. Government wants to make itself a guardian of nations and countries which want to be free and defend their political, economic and social choices. Along this line the U.S. has continued to operate on all levels in order to impose this arbitrary principle which is resolutely condemned within all world political and social circles. America's method aimed at imposing tutelage on peoples, its attempt to direct them and impose hegemony on them undoubtedly justifies the rise of a wide united front of struggling peoples against America; a front that is working on resisting America's tutelage and repulsing its attempts to spread its hegemony and impose its ties on the freedom of these peoples.

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Mzali Praises Armed Forces

LD101815 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mr Mohamed Mzali this morning presided over the closing meeting of the first session of the National Defense Institute, in the presence of a number of members of the government, the Political Bureau of the Socialist Destourian Party, the Bureau of the National Assembly and senior cadres of the National Army. He delivered a lecture at the beginning of which he conveyed to the audience President Habib Bourguiba's sense of satisfaction, appreciation and confidence towards them, stating that the Army deserved President Bourguiba's confidence. This is due, he said, to the fact that the Army belongs to a disciplined corps, imbued with a rare nationalist spirit of generosity and honor, and putting itself at the disposal of the nation with all sincerity.

The prime minister stressed that the Armed Forces constitute a national army in the service of an ideal, and at the same time a Tunisian Army that has its own past and history, and a modern army that has its own future. The prime minister then spoke about the reality of armies in certain states, which regrettably appear as units assembled for intervening in the domestic affairs of other states, or as special forces trained for the destabilization of foreign political regimes. This deviationism is certain of diversion from the real direction. It seems to us as a form of aggression and violation of sanctities.

Mr Mohamad Mzali analysed the mazes and adventures that attract armies in certain countries, leading to a struggle between groups and parties and resulting in the creation of militias. He stressed that it was a good omen that Tunisia, thanks to the will of the man responsibile for its revival and his permanent vigilance, had been able to protect its army from sinking to such a humiliating and undignified level. Speaking about discipline, Mr Mohamed Mzali expressed his conviction that a national army whose commander-in-chief was Habib Bourguiba and its homeland and land the Republic of Tunisia — the symbol of which is freedom and justice — did not need to be reminded of the saying that discipline is the basic force of the army.

The prime minister also spoke about the national Army which is greatly contributing to the construction of the future in its capacity as one of the dynamic forces in the country. It is an army which, in its conviction of what is required by duty, is ready to fight to protect this homeland from all threats. He also reviewed all the honorable services rendered by the Army as a contribution to development to guide Tunisia towards progress, such as road-building, land reclamation, searching for water and planting trees.

Mr Mzali urged the soldiers not to regard the work they were undertaking as exploitation or imposed labor. They must undertake it in an atmosphere of discipline, with all pride and appreciation, free of all deviation and of any tendency toward despondency, so as to guarantee happiness for themselves and to meet the expectations of Tunisia and those of Bourguiba.

DJIBOUTI

President Hassan Gouled Leaves for Addis Ababa

AB101845 Paris AFP in French 1600 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Djibouti, 10 Sep (AFP) — Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Djibouti Republic, left Djibouti today for Addis Ababa to attend the ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian Republic, Radio Djibouti announced. The Djiboutian head of state who was invited by his Ethiopian counterpart, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, is accompanied by three ministers including Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

ETHIOPIA

Further on WPE Party Congress Activities

Dos Santos Activities Reported

MB061916 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Live report from Addis Ababa on the congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia by unidentified Luanda Radio correspondent]

[Excerpt] As is already known by our listeners, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos left Luanda yesterday for the Ethiopian capital to attend the founding congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia at the invitation of His Excellency Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian head of state and chairman of the Organizing Commission of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived in Addis Ababa yesterday at about 1600 and was received at Bole Airport by Col Mengistu Haile Mariam. From here he went to his official lodging at the [word indistinct] hotel.

We wish to recall that the presidential delegation includes Comrades Afonso Van Dunem, mbinda, secretary for external relations of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee; Major Jose Maria, Aldomiro Vaz da Conceicao, and Adolfo Nsikalangu, secretaries of the presidency for military affairs, information, and economics respectively. It also includes Comrade (Luzia Paim), national secretary of the Angolan Women's Organization, and Pacavira Mendes de Carvalho, national secretary of the MPLA Party's youth wing and national secretary for patriotic education.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos undertook no official activity whatsoever yesterday. As had been planned, the founding congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia began in the Ethiopian capital 10 years after the triumph of the people's revolution which in February 1974 abolished the despotic and feudal regime of the Emperor Haile Selassie in Ethiopia, thereby surprising the world by the spontaneous manner in which the revolution occurred without any warning or organized force or any revolutionary party. It surprised and frightened the capitalist world. A genuinely popular revolution shook the structures of a country which was strategically located in a very important region in the Horn of Africa, which is a bridge between the African Continent and Asia.

It so frightened the imperialist forces that the Ethiopian revolution has been subjected to various attempts to denigrate its most profound popular aspirations. It has, however, proved its socialist character. This proof will beginning today be more firm and secure, more determined and irreversible, with the formation of the Workers Party of the Ethiopia, the revolutionary vanguard that will assume the leadership of the process of economic, social, and political transformations under way in Ethiopia, a country where the broad masses have already understood the true significance of universal history.

Dos Santos, Nujoma Depart

LD091347 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1045 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Summary] Jose Eduardo do Santos of Angola and Sam Nujoma of SWAPO left Addis Ababa today after attending the Workers Party of Ethiopia Constituent Congress.

Kaunda Welcomes Workers' Party

MB171314 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, has welcomed the Workers Party of Ethiopia, which was launched by Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam in Addis Ababa yesterday. The president called on the party's future leaders to resist disunity and corruption and added that the United National Independence Party's [UNIP] 20 years of ruling had taught the Zambian people that disunity is brought about by leaders and not the masses.

The president, who pledged good relations between UNIP and the Workers Party of Ethiopia, was speaking when he addressed the party's congress late this morning. He said when leaders fail to live up to the high principles of a revolution, they turn against it, and added that some leaders end up hiding in their tribal or separatist national groups when they do this.

Dr Kaunda said he hoped cooperation between UNIP and the Ethiopian party will form a foundation for bilateral relations between the two countries. He (?told) Ethiopian masses to [words indistinct] of the late Emperor Haile Selassie, which he likened to the racist regime of South Africa, saying it was the most brutal and destructive on the African Continent.

Mugabe Praises Ethiopia's Stands

MB080735 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa — The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has praised Ethiopia for its stand against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, and for its desire to safeguard peace. Comrade Mugabe, who is also the first secretary and president of ZANU, was delivering Zimbabwe's message of solidarity at

the first conference of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, which entered its second day in Addis Ababa today. He said Ethiopia has made valuable contributions to the unity of Africa and unreservedly supports the struggle waged by the oppressed people all over the world. Comrade Mugabe said under the leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam the Ethiopian people had made great achievements in their efforts to preserve their national sovereignty, build and consolidate national unity, develop the national economy and culture, and improve the living standards of the people.

He said cooperation between ZANU and the Worker's Party of Ethiopia should enhance the development of socialism within the two countries and sustain the post-independence socio- economic struggle.

Mengistu Receives Yugoslav Delegation

AU101418 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 84 p 6

[Text] Addis Ababa — Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of Ethiopia, yesterday met with members of the LCY [League of Communists, Yugoslavia] delegation which is attending the Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. In the talks with Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Mengistu expressed satisfaction over the fact that the LCY delegation is attending the first congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and stressed the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Congress Commission Begins Work

EA101227 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] The Commission for Documentation and Assessment and the Commission for Drafting the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Constituent Congress Statements and Resolutions which are among the various commissions established by the WPE Constituent Congress started their work last night.

The Assessment and Documentation Commission elected in the presence of Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive [Committee] member and minister of defense, who was representing the higher body [not further identified], Comrade Imbibel Ayele, COPWE Central Committee member, as chairman of the commission; and Comrade Asrat Wolde, COPWE Central Committee member, as the commission secretary.

During its meeting, the commission will after assessing the commission's work results approve the work statement and draft resolution which will be presented to the congress.

It is expected that after holding extensive discussions and presenting additional opinions on the draft statement and resolutions under the chairmanship of Comrade Shimeles Mazengia, COPWE Central Committee member and chairman of Commission for Drafting WPE Constituent Congress Statements and Resolutions, this commission will approve the commission's statement of work result and resolutions.

Congress Adopts Mengistu Report

EA102232 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0655 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Speech by Fikre Selassie at Constituent Congress of Workers Party of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa — live, with English translation]

[Text] I thank Comrade Deres for his intervention regarding the central report and I thank Comrade Deres in the name of the participants of this congress [words indistinct].

Comrades, we have heard statements supporting the contents of the central report and this concludes the part regarding the analysis and intervention regarding the central report by our revolutionary leader and therefore I urge the participants to [rest of sentence drowned out by prolonged applause]

Thank you very much. I see from the applause that the central report submitted by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has been adopted and will be incorporated as the main document of our deliberations. However, according to the rules and procedure of our congress, this is a fundamental issue which requires an open vote, so I would urge the participants to prepare themselves to vote. Those who support the contents in the central report, those who support the adoption of the report, please show your hands. Thank you very much. Objections? All those who have not given their opinion? I take it that the central report has been unanimously adopted and is the main document of our congress. [prolonged applause].

According to our program we shall have a short pause and we shall continue after the pause and now we shall disperse for two minutes.

Thank you. [applause]

COPWE Replaced By WPE

EA111038 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1720 GMT 10 Sep 84

[PMAC decree issued in Addis Ababa on 10 September 1984]

[Text] To direct socialist construction towards its goal, the revolutionary government established COPWE, which was given special powers to organize a workers vanguard party based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Inasmuch as COPWE has accomplished its set task it has become necessary to accept the leadership of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] by dissolving COPWE. Accordingly, with reference to the decree issued to define the powers and responsibilities of the PMAC and the Council of Ministers, No 110 of 1976, according to Article Nos 5 and 6 the following has been decreed:

1. Brief title: This decree may be called the decree issued to accept the leadership of the WPE, No 267 of 1984.

2. On demotion and promotion:

(a) The decree establishing COPWE, No 174 of 1979 is nullified by this decree.
(b) The political school established under Decree No 120 of 1974 is now under the WPE.
(c) Wherever the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia, COPWE, is mentioned by name in any (?statute), it will be read as the Workers Party of Ethiopia, WPE.
3. On the leadership of the WPE: The government and society will be led by the WPE.

4. On handing over property, institutions and services: Property, institutions and services have been handed over to the WPE under this decree.

5. The time that the decree will become effective: This decree will be effective from today, 10 September 1984.

[signed] Addis Ababa, 10 September 1984, the PMAC.

WPE Congress Functions Reported

EA101335 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] This is the English service of the Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia broadcasting live from the congress hall. Members of the congress as well as invited guests have now taken their seats and they are all awaiting for the arrival of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and members of the Presidium. In the meantime, we shall read an article under the title: "Party Congress, Concept and Practice."

The founding congress of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] is a major event in the life of the working people of the country and plays an important role in the [word indistinct] of its organizational [word indistinct] and policy, as well as in the development of the creative activities of the vanguard party. Since the founding congress of the WPE is the supreme organ, it is — as Lenin once said — the most responsible assembly of the party and the supreme party body which convenes for discussing important issues.

A Marxist-Leninist party is organized from grassroots to the highest level on the basis of democratic centralism. The highest bodies of the party are the congress, the central committee, and the politburo. Organized under these bodies are to be found the party's regional [word indistinct], provincial, and primary party bodies at all levels.

The aims of the congress are made known in advance not only to party members but also to all working people. The congress, being the party's highest body, determines the founding of the party and, if necessary, can change the (?name) of the party. A party congress can be called in accordance with the statute of the party in a limited period of time depending on the objective conditions of the country. The central committee calls the congress and decides the number of members to be represented by the congress. In this regard, delegates to the congress are elected at all levels in a truly democratic way. The number of delegates to be represented at the congress from the different party bodies is determined by the objective historical conditions prevailing in the country.

Hence, delegates from various party bodies to the congress are elected in conformity with the directive of the central committee. Special attention is devoted to the party congress since it is the a major historic event in the life of the party and the society.

The preparations for convening a party congress demand that the major national and international issues be taken into consideration. The congress elects members of the presidium and other organs necessary for conducting its work. Delegates to the congress do not only listen to reports of the central committee, audit commission, as well as to other central party organs but also discuss on the basis of the report problems of major importance. [Words indistinct] these are usually referred to the congress as a forum which activates the collective will and collective wisdom of the party. Not only (?do these) facilitate the (?propagation) into the society of the aims, procedures, and outcome of the congress which determine the security, progress, and future of the society, the party also invites friends of the revolution from all walks of life to participate in the congress as observers.

In his central report to the eighth and last regular plenum of the Central Committee of COPWE, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that the congress follows the style and method of the Leninist Party congress and will, as such, be attended by delegates who are exemplary for their discipline, determination, and notable revolutionary contribution. He added that since WPE stands for the well-being and supremacy of the working people, individuals who make significant contribution in support of the revolutionary objectives would also attend as observers.

A characteristic feature of the congress of Marxist-Leninist Party is that it determines the general practical line and tactics, as well as program and statute of the party. The statute, together with the program, is an important document of the party in which the Leninist organizational principles and norms of party life are developed. It formulates the duties and rights of party members and their role in the implementation of the resolutions. In these are included all the basic organizational aspects and all organizational regulations of the party, all of which are aimed at the implementation of the programme.

During its deliberations, the congress profoundly analyses the historical situation in which the party works. It generalizes the experiences acquired in the course of its activities and impresses in its resolutions the efforts to be undertaken in the development of a socialist society.

The resolutions and decisions of the congress are obligatory to all party bodies as well as to members and candidates to the party. Since the resolutions of the congress are adopted as a result of the voting of all delegates, they retain their force until being fully implemented in the activities of the party or until they are replaced by the resolutions of the next congress.

Of course, historical experience shows that social development is largely influenced by class, parties, and individuals. They help accelerate social progress if their activities are in line with the laws and requirements of the society's development.

As it is well-known, COPWE has played an important role in the life of the society. Under the revolutionary guidance of COPWE, the working people of the country have carried out a comparatively short period of time laudable changes which allowed it to make an enormous leap forward in the direction of party formation.

The party founding congress [words indistinct] country's first political party which is a powerful motivation force for ensuring the country's continuous change in all aspects of social progress. Comprehensive analysis of present day realities (?has) the founding congress of the WPE determine the prospects and major trends for the country's economic, social, political, and cultural development. In view of these, the founding congress will adopt the program document of the WPE. The program will clearly outline prospects and final targets towards which we are striving. The adoption of the program by the founding party congress will make the party's activity and the working people's creative endeavor more purposeful.

As the program of the national democratic revolution is being consummated, the need arose to draft the party's program on the basis of new major (?prospects) to be accomplished by the WPE which is going to be the living force in the building of socialism and creating the new man.

With the convening of the party's founding congress, the question of the first leading role assumed increasing (?importance) for the country. This question also comprises the party's impact on the elaboration of the major areas of state policy, party relations with mass organizations, and also the personal activity of every revolutionary and party activists.

What is more, when drawing up its policy at the congress, the party considers the country's vital needs, the available political and economic potential for tackling urgent tasks, and the consequences of implementing one measure or another by way of taking into account all factors that influence social development.

The activities undertaken by COPWE in all spheres of life have enabled it to exercise party work while at the same time ushering in the formation of the WPE. In this regard, two COPWE congresses, seven regular plenums and one extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee as well as numerous meetings of the Executive Committee were held since the establishment of COPWE, which issued the necessary guidelines for the realization of its mission in various fields of endeavor.

What makes the party founding congress unique and historical, in the words of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, is the fact that united for one goal are all the forces who had contributed to the success of the revolution and the security of the nation and the presence of numerous friends of solidarity. The presence at the party founding congress of leaders and representatives of communist and workers parties of friendly socialist countries, progressive and revolutionary parties of developing countries, liberation movements, as well as members of delegations of several communist, socialist, and social democratic parties form capitalist countries, is a vivid manifestation of the commitment of the Ethiopian revolution to the principles of proletarian socialist internationalism and expresses the significance of developing cooperation with socialist countries, as well as strengthening the alliance between world socialism, the national liberation movements, and democratic and peace-loving forces of the world.

Party Program Report Presented

EA101124 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1231 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Report by Shimelis Mazengia, chairman of the Commission for Drafting Programs and Resolutions, presented at the Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, held in Addis Ababa — live]

[Text] Dear comrade chairman. Dear members of the Presidium. Dear congress members and [words indistinct]. In line with the responsibilities vested in it by the WPE Congress, the Commission for Drafting Programs and Resolutions has carried out its first duty. In this respect, I beg with great humility and (?politeness) to be permitted to report on the position reached in preparing our draft party program, on the discussions carried out at all levels, on the collective views on the draft, and in general on the outcome of the commission's report.

Comrades, it is recalled that our revolution was forging ahead with victory without any vanguard party in line with the directives of the national democratic revolution, which was realised by the revolutionary government. It is recalled that, COPWE, which was formed to achieve the working class party and to enable revolutionaries to be acquainted with party activities by interrelating the development aspects of the revolution and its objectives had adopted the national revolutionary program as its own basic document without a new program.

However, when we assess the previous national democratic revolutionary program and its primary and leading duties, most of its activities have been accomplished. Thus, to advance our revolution and score more victories, it has become necessary to draft a new program. As is known, the need for progam changes are not based on feelings of ambition, but on the demands of objective reality. In this respect, when we examine our present situation, it is clear that there has been a clear change in the social and historical development of our country. The struggle taking place in our country from the eruption of our revolution in March 1974 up until now, when seen overall, has the nature of a national democratic revolution. To carry out this struggle successfully, the directive drawn up in May 1976 was based on the national democratic revolutionary program and it was evident that it has served us properly until now. This basic document, when seen against the objective reality of our revolutionary activities, was not found to be used as a directive. Because the document was drawn up at the time of the concluding period of the national democratic revolution, it could not cope with the great objectives and goals of laying the foundations for socialism and the accomplishment of the national democratic revolution.

Because we are in transition from the ongoing struggle, it is a clear fact that there is a need for a change of program. Hence it is inevitable that a change of program is needed at this time. In addition, ensuring the existence of the vanguard of our society,

the WPE, is a great achievement, and change and the need for a new program equal to this new leadership is evident. Based on this fact, to this current congress — which COPWE's second congress decided would be the party's founding congress, in line with the authority vested in the central committee to draft a new program, the WPE draft program, being prepared, assessed and developed by views of all members, is presented for adoption. The preparation of the WPE program, which is the basic party document and the pride of our revolution, started after the directives, which will be used as the basic points for study, given by our revolutionary leader Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam to the Drafting Committee established on 19 September 1983. The WPE Commission for Drafting Programs and Resolutions has understood the above fact.

The commission also understood, in line with the directives given by our revolutionary leader, that a deep and lengthy study was carried out on the points that would help in preparing the draft program. The topics given much attention were:

1. A short history of the struggle of the broad masses of Ethiopia before and after the revolution.
2. Aspects and execution of the national democratic revolutionary program.
3. The activities carried out by our revolution in the economic, social, educational, cultural, scientific and technological fields and its future activities.
4. The existence of COPWE for the formation of the WPE and its contributions and results.
5. The nature, behavior and activity of the formation of the National Democratic People's Republic.
6. The formation of the world socialist system, the nature of the working class movement, the prevailing international situation and the Party's foreign relations policy.

According to the understanding of the commission, the work of these studies from their inception up until early November to carry out a detailed assessment of the different aspects of the draft program, carried out exhaustive continuous discussions for not less than 1 month. In this respect, agreements on the general aspect of the program and on the draft of the various basic points to be reflected in the draft, and after that the work of the drafting of the program started with a subcommittee of five teams. The commission is assured that since a wide and detailed discussion was carried out on the basic studies, and since it was carried out with an open and clear understanding of the various theories and historical questions, the activity of drafting the program was not very difficult. Various new and important ideas came out of these discussions, and apart from alleviating the work of drafting the program, it was believed that the studies could be used to clarify the WPE program in the future and in general be used as a teaching guide.

According to the understanding of the Drafting Commission, the teams set up to draft the various sections of the program, after presenting their primary drafts to the Drafting Committee in early June, and after a lengthy discussions, continued the work of amending and improving and the work of every section was accomplished. Hence, final touches were given to the program and it was possible to present it to the higher body in April 1984.

In this respect, the various views given by the 31 June to 2 July 1984 COPWE Central Committee Secretariat meeting on the draft programs contents were accomplished. The second draft of the program, to improve on the basis of these views and provide the necessary revisions, was examined by the COPWE Executive Committee, and with the additional views of the committee and in particular with the directives of our revolutionary leader, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the necessary revision was carried out. To ensure quality and to receive additional constructive ideas, the draft was presented to members for discussions at their basic organizations from 6 July to 1 (?August) 1984.

The period when the WPE draft program was being distributed to members for suggestions coincided with party formation meetings at all levels and with other pressing activities. It was clear that members should make greater efforts in giving their suggestions. Among the WPE basic organizations of the revolutionary forces and those from all the regions who received the draft programs, 78 percent passed suggestions, and the majority supported accepting the draft in detailed statements. Three hundred and thirteen ideas for improvements on general issues and on the draft program details were submitted from some of the organizations. After assessing these ideas for improvement, the necessary improvements were carried out to the draft. With regard to its contents, the draft program was carefully drafted and repeatedly examined. Revising it in line with members' suggestions was not hard.

Dear comrade revolutionary leader, dear guests, comrades, the contents and presentation of the WPE draft program were developed in line with the suggestions put forward for improving the quality of our document.

With the help of these revisions and previous suggestions, and in line with basic activities, defects and weaknesses in the content and presentation of the draft program were rectified. The WPE draft program covers both the stage of development reached by our revolution and the objective reality of the national and international situation based on the principles of scientific socialism, which is the guideline of our party. It clearly outlines our goals and indicates the activities which need to be carried out to attain these goals, and shows the basic methods for their implementation. In general the document has fulfilled the necessary directives which will serve as a guideline for our party and the working people in general. [applause]

As I have mentioned, members at all levels have made useful contributions to the draft program at this stage. The contributions made by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam for the quality and ease of work, the directives and practical participation is held in high esteem. [applause] The commission has looked with great admiration on our revolutionary leader's contribution, not only by giving decisive directives, but for working with the drafting body as a member and giving constructive ideas and helping attain our documents in their present stage. [applause]

Dear comrades, the Commission for Drafting Programs and Resolutions confirms that because the WPE draft program presented to this historical congress for adoption has assessed the struggle through which we have passed and have now reached in so reliable, convincing and concluding theories, has assessed the

current situation facing us today, has correctly laid down our future development path and, because it is a document that will be used for our future struggle and because it is a theoretical, ideological and political document, is now submitted for adoption by this historical congress. [lengthy applause]

10-Year Economic 'Guideline' Presented

EA101032 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0629 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Report by Fasika Sidelel, chairman of the congress commission for preparing a 10-year guideline for the country's socioeconomic development, presented at the Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, held in Addis Ababa — live, in Amharic fading into English translation]

[Text] Comrades, now we will proceed to other activities, we will open deliberations on the report of the commission on the preparation of the 10-year guideline for economic and social development.

The fundamental goal of a socialist revolution is to build a society in which there is no exploitation of man by man; the right to work; education and other social securities are ascertained; the gap between physical and mental levels and between town and country is eliminated; discrepancies among nationalities and sexes, with all forms of oppression that arise therefrom are abolished; and there prevail among people relations based on equality, brotherhood and [word indistinct]

To attain this high stage of development, above and beyond the need to create conducive political conditions. It is also essential to build the material, technical and cultural basis which are the preconditions for reaching this goal. Hence, after the working people have ascertained their political dominance in the course of the revolution, the fulfillment of the strategic goals of the revolution is largely determined by the endeavors made in the economic sphere.

To attain the stage of development required for the construction of a socialist society characterized by large-scale production and a high level of cultural development, it is imperative to regulate economic and social activities in a centralized and planned manner. It is only when the economy is guided by a central plan that the correlation between the production of each economic establishment and the objectives of national economic development can be ascertained, that the coordination between the various sectors of the economy enables the satisfaction of the basic requirements of society and enhances the building of socialism. The regulation of economic development by means of the central plan in this way prevents wastage of resources and hence would avoid a crisis of production and (?not only) raise the people's living standards to a reliable extent but also channels the economic activities of the entire working people along specific lines and consolidates unity among socialist producers.

In this regard, the socialist countries have been able to obtain a high level of development within a relatively short period of time by guiding their socioeconomic development through the implementation of central plans. Arising from this correct (?way) of socialist economic construction, the necessary attention has been given in the course of our revolution to laying down the prerequisites for regulating the country's economic and social development and a central plan. The most significant measure in this regard was the establishment of the national revolutionary development campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council. Over the last 6 years, the Supreme Council prepared annual campaign plans and closely followed up their implementation. Extensive efforts were also exerted to develop our competence in central planning by drawing lessons from the experiences of fraternal countries. In this process the necessary emphasis has been given to the establishment and consolidation of planning services in government institutions and production enterprises.

The 10-year guideline for economic and social development submitted to this historic congress of the WPE was prepared on the basis of the concrete experience derived over the last few years in regulating and managing the economy in a planned manner. The transition from capitalism to socialism requires the speedy growth of productive forces, modernization of the technological base of the economy, the consistent growth of the productive forces and the raising of the levels of standards and the cultural level of the masses which is the firm objective of the endeavor of construction.

Even though the period required for building a socialist economy by implementing these interrelated objectives may vary in accordance with differences in the level of development reached by different societies, the [words indistinct] enhance the culmination of the transition period must be based on these principles.

The objective of the 10-year guideline for economic and social development, which has been formulated to enhance the accomplishment of the national democratic revolution and the laying down of the foundations for socialist construction, are based on tasks that have to be accomplished to culminate the transition period.

The objective of the 10-year guideline is to speed up the growth of the productive forces so as to significantly raise the productive capacity of the economy; to build a strong national economy which is independent from imperialist influence; maintain internal coordination and correlation based on the effective utilization of national resources; develop the national resources of the country; and to expand and consolidate socialist production relations and raise the living and cultural standards of the masses in a reliable manner. The objectives have been set in conformity with the WPE program.

The development practices set by the guideline is worked out on a correct analysis and understanding of the stage of development in which we presently find ourselves and provide us with a reliable springboard for the construction of the socialist economy.

The development priority is given to agriculture on the basis of interrelated development in agriculture and industry and attaches great importance to the development of mining, energy and water resources.

Socialist economic construction means the construction of industry, particularly the growth in the production of the capital goods

which are essential for the development of the various economic sectors. This means the expansion of heavy industry, which is the basis for the numerical growth of the working class and for enhancing its cultural development. The task of building heavy industry, arising from the backward stage of development, first and foremost calls for raising the productivity of the agricultural economic sector which is a vital source of raw material and capital accumulation, and also provides (?for) markets, along with the expansion of light industry, which utilizes the products of heavy industry.

In the course of the period provided for by the guideline, the national economy is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 6.5 percent; agriculture 4.3 percent; industry 10.3 percent; and services 6.9 percent. Accordingly, by the end of the guideline period, the share of industrial production in the overall gross domestic product is expected to grow from its present level of 16 percent to 24 percent, and agriculture to decline from its present level of 48.3 to 39 percent. Hence, the accomplishment of the goal set in the guideline will modernize the structure of the national economy and lay down the strong foundation for successive social development. The goal set for the speedy growth of the agricultural sector, which is the basis of all our developmental endeavors at the present stage of development, aims at ensuring self sufficiency in food production with an emergency surplus production sufficient for at least 3 months; fulfilling the requirements for industrial raw materials; raising our foreign revenue earning potential; and speeding up the growth of the agricultural sector.

Until it attains the stage wherein it can reliably fulfill all these objectives, the reorganization of this sector, which at present is scattered and fragmented, and its development into large-scale farms which make possible the extensive utilization of modern technology, is indeed very decisive. The 10-year guideline points out the indispensability of raising the agricultural sector to this high level of social productivity through the expansion of state farms and the organization of the peasantry into agricultural producer cooperatives under the objective conditions prevailing in our country.

The attainment of the development target set for the agricultural sector, as well as for the entire national economy, is determined by the growth of productivity among the peasantry. Arising from this correct premise, the 10-year guideline attaches great importance to enhancing the productivity of the peasantry by [word indistinct], the use of modern technology and the introduction of modern methods of cultivation.

In this regard the priority accorded to the expansion of irrigation schemes can be considered as a vital factor in the solution to the problem concerning the very survival of the entire society under the objective circumstances in which we find ourselves. In view of this, the plan, in setting out ways to free the peasantry from the adverse influences of nature in the course of the guideline period by coordinating endeavors to dam rivers, streams, (?floods), and to expand irrigation schemes by providing all the necessary support in a comprehensive manner, is indeed highly significant.

In addition, due consideration has been given to the improvement of agricultural technology. The extensive introduction of working procedures will boost agricultural production, strengthen agricultural research and the extensive dissemination of the finest research, and expand essential services and training programs for the peasantry.

Due consideration has also been given to the development of natural resources related to agriculture, which at present are being depleted at an alarmingly high rate. In this regard an intensive program for the protection, preservation and development of forests, soil and water resources through the concerted endeavors of state, mass organizations and the entire people of the country has been worked out. This indicates that the guideline is based upon a correct conception of the burning problems of the time and has given serious consideration to their solution.

The goals set down with regard to the expansion of industry are also significant from the point of view of resolving the problem of the shortage of basic consumer goods in society, as well as the laying down of the foundations for the development of heavy industry. The target set in the sphere of developing energy resources and mining in the guideline period will make an immensely significant contribution toward the expansion of heavy industry in the subsequent period of development. The primary objective of the WPE program is to raise the living standard of the working people. In view of this, plans have been formulated to enable the fulfillment of society's needs for basic consumption goods like food, clothing and other similar necessities.

In addition to the fact that [word indistinct] have been set down to expand the distribution of drinking water, housing, health, education and other social services, and to carry out intensive and extensive ideological and cultural work with a view to creating the new man who will be physically fit, mentally developed and possess all-round personality, is, in the case of the guideline, not aimed at enhancing the development of production alone, but will also promote the successful construction of the new society.

One of the major functions of the central plan is to provide conditions for measures which must be taken to raise the capital accumulation needed for fulfilling the goals set in the various places of development. Accordingly, pertinent measures have been formulated to provide for the enhancement growth of our domestic capital accumulation and to acquire the huge capital accumulation we need to accomplish the goals set in the 10-year guideline for the development of the production in the service sector of our economy.

With regard to our foreign economic relations, the guideline indicates that we will extend and consolidate our relations with the socialist world and particularly henceforth give our serious attention to the building of a strong and independent socialist economy. One of the major reasons for the backwardness of the level of skills of the productive forces in our country is evidently our backwardness in science and technology.

In view of these, the 10-year guideline has laid down pertinent plans in programs that will enable us to overcome this problem stage by stage and to utilize science and technology to enhance the fulfillment of our development objectives, expand research

institutes and produce highly qualified [word indistinct] manpower. The WPE economic policy for the transition period lays particular emphasis on ensuring the consistent skills of productive forces through extensive change in the relations of production, and according to these, the guideline indicates that over the next 10 years, measures will be taken to socialize the [word indistinct] commodity production in capitalist sectors in agriculture, industry and other economic sectors, and to ensure the (?controvertible) predominance of the social sector in the national economy.

The expansion of (?consolidating) socialist relations of production will narrow down the possibilities for the regeneration of the capitalist sector and create reliable grounds for the construction of socialism. To complete the quantitative change in the socialist economic sector with concomitant qualitative development, the guideline provides for measures to be taken to guard the socialist sector on the basis of the objective laws of economic and social development. The measures stipulated in the guideline to ensure the efficient organization of labor to ascertain accountability through the implementation of a clear-cut division of labor; improve accounting procedures and budget administration to ascertain economical utilization of resources; avoid wastefulness, misappropriation and bureaucratic working procedures; and to develop socialist emulation will help to ascertain the predominance of socialist production.

The measures provided for by the guideline to expand socialist production in relation to practically implementing the principle — quote — from each according to his ability to each according to his work — unquote — stage by stage, to strengthen people's control to consolidate the central and [word indistinct] planning offices, along with other offices in government institutions and organizations, and improve planning procedures in all levels and ensure that practical implementation of plans, create suitable conditions to strengthen scientific economic management and speed up the growth of productive forces.

In general, the objective of the 10-year guideline and the targets set for the various spheres shall speed up the growth of the productive forces, enhance the change in production relations, raise the living standards of the working people and raise the development of our country to a higher level.

The goals set in the guideline will enable the solution of most of the glaring social problems we are facing at present in the course of the next 10 years, and also lead us to greater achievement in the task of laying down the necessary material and technical bases for the construction of socialism. The practical implementation of the 10-year guideline calls for extensive work based on the full-scale utilization of the creative senses.

As members of the WPE, we must play a vanguard role in particular, and the entire working people in general, along with strict discipline in place of productivity. [sentence as heard]

When we say that the goals set in the guideline will extricate us from the low level of development in which we presently find ourselves and enable us to solve most of the problems we are facing today, it is also essential to point out the aim and sacrifices which their implementation will demand. As can be derived from our experience over the last few years, the practical a[illegible] of the goals set by the guideline will demand for [word indistinct] sacrifices, and to pay for these sacrifices and emancipate ourselves from backwardness we must [words indistinct] compatible class consciousness. We must be principled, we must not retreat from sacrifices and we must profess inexhaustible patience.

Since our party's [word indistinct] objective of leading the country is in our economic endeavors, the 10-year guideline for economic and social development, which will guide our economic endeavors along the correct line is a vital instrument for the practical realization of our development and goals.

Forward with the revolutionary leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. Forward with the practical implementation of the 10-year guideline. I thank you.

Minister, PDRY Official Discuss Red Sea

GF101812 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghabi 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, met in Addis Ababa today with Comrade Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister [title as received] and a member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia. During the meeting, they reviewed their friendly bilateral relations and regional and international political developments.

Within this framework, they reviewed the current developments in the Red Sea and the extensive military presence of some of the NATO forces. The two parties expressed their worry over the military concentration which poses a direct threat to the security and peace of the countries and the people of the region and to international navigation. Concerning the invitation to the meeting of the Red Sea countries, the two parties expressed identical views, that is, the Red Sea and international navigation security is the concern of the region's countries and the entire international community as long as the Red Sea is an important passage of international navigation. Accordingly, any meeting to discuss this issue demands the agreement of the parties concerned on a convenient date which will ensure the best preparations for the success of this meeting. Considering the current presence of the military fleets in the Red Sea, premature preparation for any meeting will complicate the situation and increase the dangers which will threaten the security and peace of the people and the countries of the region. The two countries agreed on postponing the meeting so that the countries concerned would have the chance to consult with each other, and to have enough time for better preparation for this meeting.

KENYA

SWAPO's Nujoma on WPE Congress, UN Resolution

EA101222 Nairobi KNA in English 1756 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Nairobi, Sep 9 (KNA) — The way Kenya attained its independence has been inspirational to most African freedom fighters in the last 20 years, the president of SWAPO, Mr Sam

Nujoma has revealed. Mr Nujoma made this revelation during a five-hour stop-over at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on his way to Lusaka, Zambia, from attending the celebrations marking the formation of the just concluded Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. He said the independence of Namibia is inevitable and it was just a question of time, because no force can prevent the hurricane of determination across Africa.

Mr Nujoma said SWAPO is challenging South Africa to support formation of democratic elections as sanctioned by UN Resolution 435, to be supervised and controled by the United Nations. There is no question on how we shall live racially after independence. We want to build a society void of racial discrimination. We can live in harmony with any race as exemplified by Kenya and Zimbabwe, he said.

The SWAPO president has appealed to the United States to support the UN Resolution 435 and to desist from linking Cuban troops' removal from Angola to the question of independence of Namibia, because Angola was a sovereign state and it has nothing to do with Namibia's future. Namibia has the right to self-determination and the two are completely and diametrically separate issues, Mr Nujoma said.

On the success of SWAPO freedom fighters, he said SWAPO has been able to create panic situation in the enemy camps as well as creating confidence in the people of Namibia of all races.

Government Condemns RSA 'Racist Police' Actions

EA101718 Nairobi KNA in English 1535 GMT 10 Sep 84

["Full text" of statement by the Government of Kenya on "the killings of innocent people by South African racist police"]

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 10 — The racists of South Africa have once again unleashed violence against innocent and defenseless African people through application of the inhuman and brutal policy of apartheid enforced by the regime in Pretoria. Reports still coming in, indicate that the police of the racist regime continue uncontrolled violence against innocent people killing several and injuring many in a number of townships. South Africa's continued oppression and total denial of human rights to the black people of South Africa have caused increasing unrest and unbearable human suffering throughout that country.

The government and people of Kenya have received the news of these latest killings with horror and indignation. Accordingly, Kenya condemns in the strongest terms possible this latest violence against the innocent human lives by the racist regime of Pretoria.

As we have stated before, there will never be peace and social harmony in South Africa until the racist regime abandons its evil system of apartheid and restores human rights and dignity to all the people of that country.

The racist regime in Pretoria will continue to be held totally responsible by the international community for its blatant denial of human rights and justice to African people in that country. As long as these injustices remain, Kenya will continue to support the oppressed people of South Africa until they regain their legitimate rights in their own country.

SOMALIA

Foreign Minister Leaves for FRG, Tunisia, U.S.

EA101112 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Somali Democratic Republic Foreign Minister Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre, leading a delegation, left for the FRG, Tunisia, and the United States this morning. In an interview with a SONNA reporter before departure, the minister said that during the first leg of his visit, which will take him to West Germany, he would hold talks on strengthening bilateral relations and cooperation with West German leaders, adding that more emphasis is expected to be put on strengthening economic and technical cooperation.

In Tunisia, the minister said he and his delegation would participate in the Arab foreign ministers meeting which is annually held in Tunis.

Asked about his United States visit, the minister pointed out that he would attend the 39th UN session in New York which will discuss world political, economic, and social issues.

Reportage on FRG Visit

For DPA reportage on the visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by Foreign Minister Jama Barre, including his talks with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 11 September Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

TPLF Statement Denounces Ethiopia's New Party

EA110647 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] The Abyssinian fascist regime opened what it called a congress in Addis Ababa on 6 September in preparation for the formation of a Workers Party and spent millions of dollars, when in fact the proposed party is no different from the ruling Dergue. This has been stated in a statement issued by the TPLF [Tigre People's Liberation Front] office in Mogadishu. The statement went on to say that there are serious economic difficulties in the country caused by the regime, but Mengistu is hiding from the world the actual plight of the Abyssinian people. The statement added that Mengistu's opening address to the congress contained pledges to the Abyssinian people and to the other nationalities under its colonial rule which were similar to those given by Haile Selassie's empire. This was designed to mislead the struggle of the liberation fronts, but Mengistu forgot that his tricks are well known to the liberation fronts through long experience.

The statement said the only new thing in the formation of the so-called party is for Mengistu and his cohorts to give the Dergue a new name. For the truth is that it will not make any change to

the political, economic, and social problems affecting the people of Abyssinia. Nor will it change the struggle by the liberation fronts opposed to the colonial rule which is generally not conducive to the establishment of a lasting peace in the Horn of Africa region.

The statement pointed out that the liberation fronts struggling for the right to determine their destiny will never be taken in by Mengistu's ploys, adding that until the nationalities colonized by Abyssinia are given the right to self-determination, they will not stop the struggle to free themselves from the colonial yoke.

CAMEROON

National Assembly President Returns From DPRK

AB071825 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] The president of the National Assembly, Honorable Solomon Tandeng Muna, has returned to Yaounde after a 1-week mission to the DPRK. He returned yesterday at the head of a parliamentary delegation which was received in audience by President Kim Il-song. While in the DPRK, they also had a working session with a delegation of the Korean parliament and visited several social and economic development projects.

After their visit to Korea, the Cameroon parliamentary delegation made a brief stopover in the People's Republic of China. While in Beijing, they met with a delegation of the People's National Assembly led by Mr Liao, vice president of that assembly's Standing Committee.

CHAD

Habre Calls on Citizens to Fight Libyan 'Enemy'

AB102153 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] During the president's pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia and the meetings he held, El Hadj Hissein Habre revealed Libya's true colors to our countrymen living in Saudi Arabia — Libya, which used to fight Christians in the name of Islam; Libya, which is fighting a war today in the name of its own religion, that of [words indistinct] systematic annexation of all states in the subregion. [passage indistinct] The head of state seized the opportunity, while in Saudi Arabia, to call on the Chadian citizens in Saudi Arabia to fight against the Libyan enemy. Here is an excerpt of what he said.

[Begin Hissein Habre recording] Chadians, you must understand this problem and fight with all your strength with those of us back home, to face the challenge. You must understand the seriousness and importance of this problem. Why is there a conflict between Israel and Palestine? It is because Israel is occupying Palestine, that is all. The Palestinians are seeking all possible means of freeing their fatherland. And in what situation do the Palestinians find themselves? They are emigrants everywhere — suffering people. If you do not have a fatherland you will become like the Palestinians, so you must defend yourselves, defend your fatherland, because a man without a fatherland has nothing. [applause]

We Chadians are capable of defending our fatherland. What is Libya? We know Libya very well. Before 1952, before the discovery of oil, I must tell you that in the north, in Faya-Largeau, the workmen, who used to carry bags of dates on their backs, the cheapest workmen were Libyans. [applause] You must be aware that when Libya was invaded by fascist Italy, thousands and thousands of Libyans fled to Chad. They sought refuge there. They were welcomed. They were treated nicely. Some of them became rich, very rich, in our country. Today, as the Al-Qadhdhafi regime has oil, as it has money, it believes it can annex Chad. Impossible! [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The head of state called on the Chadian community in Saudi Arabia not to tarnish the image of Chad in Saudi Arabia, which is a friendly country.

[Begin Habre recording] Finally, brothers and sisters, we must tell you that you are in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It is a country that is Chad's friend, and its people are brothers of Chad. [applause] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has received and continues to receive lots of Chadians — workers and students. We have all been well received here and shown hospitality. However, when living in a friendly and brotherly country, one has duties. It is our duty to respect the laws and rules of this country. You must behave like honest men and women.

Brothers and sisters, let me tell you the truth. Many of our brothers and sisters here are attempting to disgrace our country and people through their behavior. There are and have been thieves, drug peddlers; some people have false documents — falsified passports and identity cards — and this casts a slur not only on the reputation of the culprits and but also on our people. Therefore you must beware and you must not help people who soil the reputation of our people and of our fatherland. [end recording]

Habre Returns From Pilgimage, Becomes El Hadj

AB100800 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic and Mrs Hissein Habre returned to Ndjamena a short time ago, at 1200, from Mecca, where they performed their religous obligations. The presidential couple was greeted on arrival in the capital by Lassou Gouara, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who acted for the president while he was away, and by members of the government, the National Consultative Council, the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution, as well as many other civilian and military officials. Before riding to the presidential palace, the president of the Republic was interviewed by the press in the VIP lounge of the airport. The interview began with a question on the (?pilgrimage). Listen to the interview:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, we wish to welcome you among us following a few days' absence. Mr President, many we now call you el hadj?

[Habre] Thank you, Comrade [name indistinct]. You should have congratulated me on my becoming el hadj. As a matter of fact, you must now call me el hadj (?since) I have just returned from (?Mecca) where I performed the pilgrimage. [end recording]

As you have just heard, the president of the Republic will now be called El Hadj Hissein Habre. He must therefore be addressed as President El Hadj Hissein Habre.

GUNT President Visits Algeria, Comments

AB101920 Paris AFP in French 1317 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Algiers, 10 Sep (AFP) — Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] said in Algiers on Monday: "I have not been chased out of Libya, which is the GUNT's faithful friend just as Algeria is our faithful friend."

The GUNT chairman, who has been in Algiers for 3 days where he has been received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, said at a press conference, "tomorrow I will return to Libya, and the day after I will be in another country," stressing that "Libya is determined to support the struggling Chadian people until the country is totally liberated."

According to Mr Goukouni Oueddei, "if there is a misunderstanding between Algeria and Libya over the union between Morocco and Libya, that will not in any way influence the aid we receive from these two friendly countries."

The GUNT president added that the "French forces in Ndjamena help the Zairian forces stationed in the south of the country, because the latter can not cope with the situation." He also said that these forces, "with the complicity of the CAR, are trying to advance to the north in order to corner our soldiers and surround them. This trap is aimed at exterminating a people struggling for freedom and we should explain that the Chadian people are victims of neocolonialist agression."

Mr Goukouni Oueddei also asserted that the withdrawal of the French troops is not a prerequisite for the negotiations for "national reconciliation, which is the only solution for peace in this country." He said he was "willing to go the Brazzaville to honor his commitment to finding a solution to the Chadian tragedy."

The GUNT president has also said that "Algeria has tried to mediate at Hissein Habre's request, but since the Congolese head of state has assumed this role, Algeria has no intention of interfering but is willing to give its support to President Denis Sassou-Nguesso."

Concerning French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Morocco, he was of the view that the French leader was thrown into a panic by the Moroccan-Libyan union, because nobody knows exactly how far Morocco can go in the union with Al-Qadhdhafi, and also because "Moroccan troops could intervene on Libya's behalf and therefore fight against French troops." He also underlined that the GUNT "is not in this union" and "is not referred to at all."

Mr Goukouni Oueddei also said that he "will make every possible effort in order that the GUNT may occupy Chad's seat at the OAU summit." Finally, he minimized the defection of some members of the Revolutionary Democratic Council of Chad, a component of the GUNT. "Surely," he said, "there are dissidents within the CDR in Paris, where they have been influenced by the French Socialist Party" (majority party in the government).

Bardai Radio Reports on Military Situation in South

AB062245 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Military communique]

[Text] The politico-military situation in southern Chad has just undergone a new development. In fact, the towns of Maro and Moitela, situated not far from the CAR border, were taken by the assault of our valiant ANL [National Liberation Army] commandos. Moreover, following the deterioration of the military situation in the two Logone Departments, more precisely in the neighborhoods of Moundou and Doba, the French forces, the Zairian troops, and elements of the puppet army have launched a large-scale operation with the aim of [words indistinct] commandos operating in the five prefectures of the south of the country. This French-Zairian-FAN counteroffensive is taking place following the quick visit to Chad by Charles Hernu, the French minister of defense, accompanied by several personalities and top-level French military officials. The military operation organized against the southern zone, which is threatening to escape the control of the imperialist and reactionary hordes, was first prepared in Bangui, where the French defense minister stayed.

In view of the new situation prevailing in the southern part of the country, it is expected that the Chadian patriots will be able to take all measures necessary to outwit the new maneuvers of French imperialism and its FAN proteges.

BURKINA

Minister of Equipment Receives Cuban Delegation

AB110805 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Jean Leonard Compaore, minister of equipment, received a Cuban delegation this morning. The delegation was led by Comrade Eduardo Neira, first secretary at the Cuban Embassy to Burkina Faso. This delegation comprises Ernesto (Deno) of Caribbean Building Contractors Union, (?Pedro) Alvarez of the Aeronautical Division in the Ministry of Transport, and Marino Rivero, Design Division of the Ministry of Construction.

The delegation and our minister of equipment held talks on the rehabilitation of the Bobo-Dioulasso airport. The delegation will hold working sessions with technicians from the Ministries of Equipment and Transport at the Bobo Dioulasso airport. They will leave our country on 19 September.

LIBERIA

Advisers Appointed at Executive Mansion

AB101844 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Head of state Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe has made two new appointments at the Executive Mansion. Those appointed are Mr Moses P. Harry, Sr, adviser on national and international affairs, replacing Mr Jackson F. Doe, who is now managing director of the National Ports Authority. Also appointed was Counselor David Y. Nyen, Sr, as adviser to the head of state on local affairs. He replaces Mr James Y. Gbattie, who is now a member of the Interim National Assembly.

In separate letters to the appointees, the head of state urged them to perform their prospective duties with great diligence and faithfulness.

MALI

French Cooperation Minister Arrives for Visit

AB102218 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The French minister delegate of cooperation and development arrived in Bamako this afternoon for a 72-hour official visit to Mali. Christian Nucci was met at the airport by his counterpart, Alioune Blondin Beye, and his close associates, the French ambassador, Gerald Pavret de la Rouchefordiere, and the dean of the diplomatic corps in Mali, the Mauritanian ambassador, Taki Ould Sidi. This is Mr Nucci's first official visit to Mali.

NIGERIA

Government Pays Debts To Avoid Deportation of Students

AB101745 Lagos NAN in English 1715 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Lagos, Sept 10 (NAN) — The Nigeria consulate in New York at the weekend issued an open cheque to cover 445,000 dollars debt owed as fees by 26 Nigerian students at the University of Wisconsin, U.S., an authoritative source close to the minister of education told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Lagos today.

The source said that the consul-general was instructed on Friday by a senior official of the ministry "to pay off the debt so as to save the Federal Government and the country a lot of embarrassment since the students were being threatened with deportation." NAN learned that the consul-general had in turn directed his educational attache to go to the University of Wisconsin with the cheque to settle the debt. NAN also learned that the affected students were being sponsored by state governments.

The "Voice of America" had announced on Thursday that 26 Nigerian studying at the University of Wisconsin faced deportation if they failed to clear the debt.

Ex-Governor, Associate Appear Before Military Tribunal

AB071920 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Former Governor Bakin Zuwo of Kano State and his commissioner for health, Ibrahim Musa, have appeared before the Special Military Tribunal, Kaduna Zone, on an eight-count charge of bribery and corruption. The two of them, along with two nongovernment officials, allegedly conspired with one another to corruptly enrich themselves by inflating the cost of the contract for the purchase of drugs for the state government. The offense was said to have been committed between November and December last year.

Population 'About 94 Million' in July

AB071833 Lagos NAN in English 1545 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Lagos, Sept. 7 (NAN) — Nigeria's population was about 94 million in July, the director of the National Population Bureau, Chief Frederick Falodun, said in Lagos today.

Chief Falodun, who was speaking at the closing of a two-week seminar on the operation of microcomputers and their use in planning, said that the figure was a result of research findings by the bureau. He, however, he declined to give more details on the country's population situation.

ANGOLA

Military Announces Induction Plans for 18 Sep

MB110706 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Male Angolan citizens between 18 and 25 years of age will be inducted into the Armed Forces beginning on 18 September. According to a dispatch of the General Staff Directorate for Organization and Mobilization and the Luanda Provincial Recruitment and Mobilization Center, any individual bearing an expired postponement certificate card, as well as those born before 1959 who might have already been nominally called but who have not yet presented themselves for military induction, will have to do so now.

On presentation for registration, the recruits will have to carry their identity cards with them along with the military call up registration certificates.

The General Staff Directorate for Organization and Mobilization also explained that the heads, directors, and chiefs of institutions in Luanda Province must ensure the timely and organized presentation of their workers, students, and others where their offices and educational establishments are found. The Angolans covered by the present dispatch should not be reaccepted into their current positions without showing a certificate issued by the Military Recruitment and Mobilization Center clarifying their military situation.

As many institutions in Luanda Province have been requesting postponement of the incorporation of their workers and students covered by the incorporation order, the Military Center for Recruitment and Mobilization explains that petitions will not be considered if the individual called up does not present himself first for medical examination, in accordance with the mobilization certificate card.

The failure to observe the current order from the Military Center for Recruitment and Mobilization without justification will result in the application of sanctions according to the legislation in force.

UNITA Voices Plan of 'Relentless Advance' on Luanda

MB101859 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockrel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Relentless Advance of the Glorious Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] to Luanda — the Powerful Advance"]

[Text] If it was a surprise to some, it was no surprise to others. It is now crystal clear to everybody — even to those who were in doubt and continue to be in doubt — that the UNITA forces are already operating in Luanda.

The forces of UNITA are operating inside Luanda city. Thus, on 13 August, they attacked various enemy forces in the wards of Kazenga and (Golfe). These actions led to the destruction of an electricity substation. There were also other operations besides these. Luanda, which is the main depot of all war material in Angola, the headquarters of all kinds of troops including the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, Cubans, Russians, and other troops on the payroll of Soviet interests in Angola, did not lack the willpower to prevent UNITA from strongly operating on the same streets of the sad capital where UNITA is attacking, destroying, and capturing positions.

What this means is that UNITA constitutes a great political and military force, which inside and outside Angola can carry out what it pledges to do within the prescribed time. Everything being done by UNITA today had already been announced, and everything it is saying today will be done at the appropriate time.

Luanda has to stop its disinformation policy, which conceals the truth. It must stop fallacious stories aimed at distorting the truth. It must also stop making the people feel inferior vis a vis the stateless internationalists. Today, the Angolan people can, without having to leave Luanda, witness the true theater of war in Angola. This is what the MPLA has always unsuccessfully attempted to prevent them from seeing.

The ships which UNITA sank in Luanda port are merely some of the deeds that have taken place in Luanda and other towns and provinces of Angola, namely in Cabinda. This is simple evidence that UNITA is strong. However, we should like to call on our esteemed listeners to reflect on this. Notwithstanding the above-mentioned actions, which mark our operational presence in Luanda, we continue to speak in terms of advancing on Luanda. If the actions that have already been carried out in this town, namely the operations in Kazenga and (Golfe) wards, are not enough for people to understand that we have reached Luanda, we shall shortly reach the day when we shall not need to say that today we have reached Luanda, for at that time UNITA will use all its power for everybody to see that UNITA is in Luanda.

Until then we will prepare to carry out the promise made by General Savimbi, the supreme leader of the liberating revolution of the Angolan nation, contained in the following statement: If the MPLA government does not want to talk with UNITA, we shall escalate the war throughout the country until the Cubans withdraw from Angola.

If we have no alternative, we would prefer to destroy everything so that we can reconstruct better things. Any neighboring African country which places itself on the side of the MPLA will be attacked by UNITA.

MPLA-Labor Party Greets SRV on National Day

MB080910 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Greetings message from the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee to the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the independence of Vietnam — date not given]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, its chairman, we warmly and fraternally greet the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee and through it all the fraternal people of Vietnam on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the SRV.

On this festive date we are pleased to recall the importance of the emergence of socialist Vietnam in Asian history. Today Vietnam is marching decisively toward the building of scientific socialism, and its contribution to the cause of peace, stability and social progress in Southeast Asia is without parallel.

The 39th anniversary of the founding of your country takes place at a particularly difficult stage, in that the international (?situation) is characterized by a (?continuous) arms race on the part of imperialism's bellicose allies. Moreover, they are conducting the most inappropriate efforts aimed at destabilizing those forces which, at a world level, are struggling for the building of societies free of exploitation of man by man, and peace progress and well-being.

In this context, and on this occasion, we wish you the best successes in the strengthening of the gains that your people have already attained. We reiterate our firm desire to increasingly see the strengthening of the traditional links of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation that have always united our two parties and peoples. Fraternal greetings. MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

Eduardo Dos Santos Meets With France's Mitterrand

For Paris coverage of the visit to France by President Eduardo dos Santos and his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 11 Sep Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

President dos Santos Plans State Visit to Spain

MB101818 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Communique issued by the Press and Information Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Luanda on 10 September]

[Text] His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, will make a working visit to Spain from 13 to 15 September at the invitation of Dr Felipe Gonzalez, prime minister of the Spanish Government.

BOTSWANA

Masire Declared President After Election Victory

MB101250 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The chief justice, Mr O'brien-Quinn, today declared Dr Quett Masire the duly elected president of the Republic of Botswana following the victory of the Botswana Democratic Party in the election held on Saturday. The president will be sworn in tomorrow afternoon at 1400 at a ceremony to be held in front of the parliament building.

Meanwhile, the speaker of parliament, Mr James Haskins, has called a meeting of the new members for Mongh, 17 September at 1500 in the afternoon in Gaborone. Mr Haskins said today that the purpose of the meeting is to elect the [word indistinct] nominated members of parliament. The new session of parliament is scheduled for 8 October.

LESOTHO

Spokesman Refutes RSA Commentary on Harboring ANC

MB101814 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] A spokesman for the minister of information and broadcasting today expressed dismay at the contradictory reports given by the government-owned Radio South Africa on Lesotho yesterday. A report in the 0800 news bulletin on Sunday morning said that Lesotho and Swaziland were the only two countries from which the ANC had moved and the new threat to South Africa was being posed by the presence of the ANC in Botswana.

Lesotho and Swaziland, Radio South Africa said, were free of the presence of the ANC. However, the same Radio South Africa on the same day in commentary by Cliff Saunders in the program Africa's Affair included Lesotho in the list of countries that South Africa claims continue to harbor the ANC.

The spokesman said that the sad thing was that it was on contradictions like these that South African policy towards neighboring countries was formulated. The spokesman said Lesotho did not have or harbor any element that would use Lesotho as a base for subverssion against South Africa. Since the South African attack on Lesotho in December 1982, many ANC refugees left the country and, subsequent to that, arrangements were made by the ANC and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in conjunction with the Government of Lesotho to repatriate all ANC refugees in Lesotho to countries further north.

The spokesman said that such commentaries were intended to use Lesotho and other neighboring countries as scapegoats for South Africa's increasing internal problems.

MADAGASCAR

Foreign Minister Bemananjara Returns From GDR Visit

MB101111 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Mr Jean Bemananjara, the Malagasy minister of foreign affairs, has returned to Madagascar after completing an official visit to the GDR, during which he met Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State. He also met Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mr Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; and Horst Solle, minister of foreign trade. [words

indistinct] these talks have allowed greater understanding of each other, while their views on the international situation were discussed and the wish to strengthen GDR-Malagasy relations was expressed by both sides.

Our [word indistinct] cooperation with the GDR has shown important gains, although it has existed for only 10 years. [words indistinct] was signed during his trip to Berlin and the program of cultural cooperation, which will be based on the fields of mutual consultation and information. [passage indistinct].

In Paris, Jean Bemananjaro held meetings with French Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson and Mr Christian Nucci, the minister delegate to the Ministry of External relations for cooperation. Back in Antananarivo, Jean Bemananjara received in audience His Excellency Mr R.J. Langridge, the British ambassador [passage indistinct].

MOZAMBIQUE

Terms Accepted to Join IMF, World Bank

AB101751 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Maputo, Sept 10 (AFP) — The Mozambican Government has accepted membership terms to join the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, and will officially become a member of the two bodies later this month, according to official sources in Maputo, the Mozambican capital.

Talks have been underway on the subject of membership since the beginning of this year, and an IMF delegation visited Maputo in May for discussions with Mozambican officials headed by Finance Minister Rui Baltazar and State Bank Governor Prakash Ratilal. Mozambique will officially join the two bodies, which are both linked to the United Nations, at their next joint annual general assembly which begins in Washington on September 24.

Machel Urges Strong Links With Bulgaria

MB100810 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] President Samora Machel has said Mozambique wants to develop its strong links of friendship and cooperation with Bulgaria. In a message to Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov to mark today's 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism in Bulgaria, President Samora Machel recalled that both countries have fought guerilla wars for freedom.

Mozambique and Bulgaria were geographically quite far apart, he said, but had followed the same path to national liberation and work together today in the building of peace, progress, and prosperity. President Samora Machel referred to his recent official visit to Bulgaria and said his talks there with President Zhivkov had been a success. The Mozambican leader's message was delivered to President Zhivkov by Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party.

Machel Returns From Ethiopia After Giving Speech

MB080808 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Mozambican head of state Samora Machel has just returned to Maputo from Addis Ababa, where he participated in the founding congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. At the Maputo International Airport, President Samora Machel was received by Joaquim Chissano, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and foreign minister. Also present at the airport were other members of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and members of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In a speech given in the Ethiopian capital today at the ongoing congress in Addis Ababa, the Frelimo Party Chairman disclosed that 10,000 Mozambican soldiers had been equipped by that country in order to fight the armed bandits in our country.

Part of the Mozambique delegation remained in Addis Ababa to represent the country in the proceedings of the founding congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. Armando Panguene [political commissar of the Mozambique Armed Forces] remained behind to lead the delegation remaining in Addis Ababa, which also includes Alberto Sithole, Mozambique's ambassador in that African capital, and Jose Julio de Andrade, chief of the president's office of the Frelimo Party.

The president of the People's Republic of Mozambique had earlier taken part in the Arusha conference in Tanzania in support of the Frontline States and the Southern African liberation movements namely SWAPO of Namibia and the ANC of South Africa.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Leader Condemns U.S. Position on Namibia

EA101033 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 6 Sep 84

["Text" of SWAPO statement delivered by President Sam Nujoma to the 42nd ordinary session of the OAU Liberation Committee in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on 31 August 1984]

[Excerpts] I am very much delighted to be with you here today and to be accorded this opportunity to address the 42d session of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. This is after some years without my personal participation. The reason why I have not been able to attend some of the last meetings is not due to lack of committment or interest in our committee but it is because of chains of other commitments and the constant demand of my personal presence in the war front and other duty.

Today, as we are meeting here, Namibia's independence I must say without in any way sounding pessimistic Namibia's independence seems a distance from today. However, we in the liberation movement are confident of fighting a protracted war and defeating the enemy. In Namibia, racist South Africa and the fascist state machinery have set up their repression, dirty

maneuvers, and intrigues. On the one hand, the regime and its Western friends are trying to abrogate to itself the credit of the release of Comrade (Ndimba) Toivo ja Toivo under the cover of its Western orchestrated, so-called peace-maker role. This [words indistinct] has been a successful national and international campaign which (?bathed) pressure on the racist regime to release Comrade ja Toivo and some other SWAPO members. While at the same time, the regime's reactionary forces inside Namibia are arresting, killing, torturing, detaining, and concentrating hundreds of other Namibian patriots and destroying their properties.

This destruction includes important economic infrastructures, such as railway lines between Luderitz and Keetmanshoop; Windhoek and (Obabes); Otjiwarongo and (Otchwam) as the regime's deliberate sabotage to make the Government of Namibia entirely dependent for its import and export on Walvis Bay, which it has illegally seized as part of South Africa.

There have been reports of SWAPO members, supporters, and sympathisers who dare oppose the racist regimes reactionary scheme tortured to death. Suffering and agony have become a daily phenomenon in Namibia today. This is particularly so, [as heard] is mounting up, anti-colonial, anti-racist, and anti-bantustan united political resistance today enveloping and extending to all political, racial, and social traitors of the Namibian population; including whites who are today joining the struggle in big numbers demanding Namibia's independence, a cease-fire, and implementation of Resolution 435.

The military and security situation in and around Namibia is, I believe, known by many of us here. It continues to be characterized by racist South Africa's unlimited military build-up and increase of its combat troops in Namibia to around 120,000 men armed to the teeth with all modern (?weapons) equipment produced by NATO member states, chiefly by the United States and Israel. This number excludes the so-called white reservists and commandos, the notorious mercenary-led battalion 32 known as Buffalo now grown into a division, and the (Kufut) Meterance terrorist squad, as well as many other reactionary elements. It is important to note that essentially, every white person in Namibia is allowed by the regime to carry arms against SWAPO and is ready to attack other sectors of the civilian population.

Racist South Africa's military build-up in and around Namibia clearly shows that the regime has no intention whatsoever to abdicate its illegal occupation of our country. A build-up is also aimed at the racist South Africa avowed policy to destabilize the Frontline States and all independent states south of the equator which, in accordance with the racist wishful thinking, must be cowed into submission and into abandoning their total support to and solidarity with the just and legitimate struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples under the ANC [African National Congress] and SWAPO.

We are also convinced that the underlying motives of South Africa's unending aggressive attacks and preparations against the Frontline States, and in particular against the People's Republic of Angola and the Kingdom of Lesotho, is its imperialist designs to turn all the states neighboring it into new colonial puppet states, in fact grand bantustans, entirely dependent and under its control economically and politically.

The situation is even worsened by the so-called constructive engagement policy of the U.S. Reagan administration by which the fascist entity in South Africa is sponsored and propagated to the so-called regional power entrusted with the task of policing and safeguarding the so-called Western Christian civilization and the monopoly capitalist [word indistinct] in Southern Africa on behalf of the so-called free world. This reactionary policy is also demagogized to the world as a so-called regional security commitment or containment of so-called Soviet-Cuba expansionism in Southern Africa.

We would like to caution here that Africa should not allow itself to be deceived by President Reagan's well-oiled propaganda and political rhetoric. This must be totally ignored with all the contempt it deserves. The so-called constructive engagement policy, which in actual fact is a racial discrimination policy against the black majority in South Africa and Namibia, has only strengthened to [word indistinct] the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa [word indistinct] white minority racist regime.

For instance, the U.S. administration has made it a point of duty to always and actively oppose and fight even singly against all the many efforts by SWAPO and the international community aimed at securing Namibia's independence through steady and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. Needless to say, the administration under President Ronald Reagan is deliberately attempting to shelve Namibia's independence into an East-West cold war (?base).

SOUTH AFRICA

Detainees Included on List of Unquotable Persons

MB110850 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpts] All 18 men detained under the Internal Security Act on eve of elections for the Colored and Indian chambers of the new tri-cameral parliament will be automatically silenced and put "out of bounds" to the media — unless they can prove they were unlawfully detained. In terms of the Internal Security Act, people detained under Section 28 are automatically added to the consolidated list of restricted persons who may not be quoted.

The 18 men, most of whom are leaders of the United Democratic Front and the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses, played a critical role in mobilising opposition to the new constitution. Fifteen of the 18 men, eight from the Transvaal and seven from Natal, have been at the centre of a legal battle by their lawyers to have their detentions declared unlawful.

In Natal police were reported to be searching for the seven Natal men to re-detain them in terms of new detention orders. They had not been seen since Mr Justice B. Law, of the Natal Supreme Court, ordered their release.

The Transvaal detainees include Mr "Terror" Lekota, publicity secretary of the UDF; Dr Essop Jasat, president of Transvaal Indian Congress; and Mr Aubrey Mokoena, of the Release Mandela Committee. The seven Natal men who were freed on Friday include Mr George Sewpershad, president of the Natal Indian Congress; Mr M. J. Naidoo, immediate past president of the NIC; and Mr Sam Kikine, a trade union leader.

Police Ban on Meetings Imposed in Vaal Triangle
MB091330 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] The police have announced in Pretoria that all gatherings in the magisterial districts of Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark have been prohibited until 1100 on Tuesday morning. A spokesman for the police public relations office, Major (C.P. Crafford), says the ban has been imposed to make sure that public order is enforced. The prohibition does not apply to bona fide church services in Sharpeville, Lekoa, and Evaton. It has been imposed under the Internal Security Act of 1982.

One Killed, Unrest Continues in Transvaal
MB101622 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1537 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 10, SAPA — A man died in a black area on the East Rand today and youths stoned a school and delivery vans as unrest continued to plague black townships in the Transvaal. In Katlehong on the East Rand, a "private person" was fatally wounded after being shot by a civilian while an attempt was being made to set fire to a shop, police in Pretoria said.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Hein Lourens added that a black man, aged about 50, was injured in Katlehong after police used tear smoke and rubber bullets to disperse a mob that stoned a police vehicle. At Mapanta section in Katlehong, youths gathered together and 10 were arrested, the Lieutenant said.

On "various occassions" during the day, police had to make use of tear smoke and rubber bullets to disperse mobs of youths in unrest in Soweto and various black areas of the Vaal triangle to the south of Rohannesburg. A delivery van was burned out, and a milk truck and cigarette delivery vehicle were looted of their entire contents, Lieutenant Lourens said.

'Normalized' Relations Can Benifit Neighboring Countries
MB100940 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Station commentary by Cliff Saunders]

[Text] There were some countries in Southern Africa which became quite upset when acting State President P.W. Botha recently said that those states in the region which refused to normalize relations with South Africa had chosen an impossible path. If they continue to give preference to hostile and conflictual relationships, he added, their peoples are the ones who stand to suffer most in the end.

For some of the states in Southern Africa, this is just another South African ploy to dominate them, and repeated South African calls for proper regional cooperation and policies of good neighborliness have gone unheeded. However, in the past week the World Bank's project director for Subsaharan Africa, Mr Jose Bronfman, has visited South Africa and the one thing he did do was to emphasize the importance of regional cooperation. He described such cooperation as a must and, although conceding that countries could achieve something without regional cooperation, he said they would be able to do much more if there is cooperation. What is more, Mr Bronfman indicated that the World Bank, which is deeply involved in providing aid to developing countries, closely examines relations between states when approached to finance projects which require interstate cooperation.

For example, the Highlands Water Project in Lesotho is today definitely in jeopardy because of political differences which South Africa and Lesotho have not been able to sort out. Referring to this project, Mr Bronfman said that absolute trust and confidence between South Africa and Lesotho were required for the project to succeed. He said that if it became clear that such trust and confidence did not exist the World Bank would withdraw its involvement in the project. What this means is that the World Bank officials will stop their feasibility studies, and the appeal by Lesotho that the bank finance the project will fall on deaf ears. The upshot will be that a valuable project, with benefits for both South Africa and Lesotho, will be lost because neighbors, in the words of Mr Bronfman, cannot behave themselves.

There are two sides to this story of continuing trouble between South Africa and Lesotho. On the one hand, Lesotho claims that South Africa supports the Lesotho Liberation Army, LLA, which has been responsible for numerous acts of violence and sabotage in that country. South Africa, on the other hand, maintains that Lesotho harbors ANC terrorists, and that they use Lesotho as a springboard for attacks on South Africa. As a means of resolving the problem, South Africa has been trying to persuade Lesotho to enter into appropriate security agreements, something which Lesotho doggedly refuses to do. It is, of course, difficult to fathom why Lesotho has remained inflexible on this issue. If properly implemented, it could resolve both countries' security problems and remove all doubt and suspicion.

The only answer to the question of why Lesotho remains intransigent is that the Jonathan government has become so involved with communist countries lately — and espcially the Soviet Union — that their advice is counting more than common sense. In the meantime, the Waters Scheme, which would be of tremendous benefit to both countries, is in danger of being abandoned. And in the meantime, too, that general election which Chief Jonathan promised appears to remain an unfulfilled dream for people of Lesotho.

One wonders why Chief Jonathan remains afraid of going to the people to establish how they feel about what he is doing to the country. From the specific, let us move on again to the general.

Another visitor to South Africa recently has been Dr (Tom Miller), professor of international relations at the Australian National University, and a member of the London Institute for Strategic Studies. Dr (Miller) has not only spent some time in South Africa, but he also took the trouble of visiting several other states in the subcontinent. The more optimistic message he brought back was that countries in Southern Africa had come to terms with South Africa's strength, and the fact that they could not turn elsewhere for many of the things they needed and wanted. During his investigations, Dr (Miller) became convinced of the very real interdependence between the states of Southern Africa, and the growing realization among South Africa's neighbors and near-neighbors that they had to deal with what Dr (Miller) calls: this important country.

In recent months, the South African Government has made no bones about the fact that it regards this country as a definite regional power, and insists that all other states share this view. If this is regarded as sabre rattling, well and good. Yet it must not be forgotten that basic to South African foreign policy in Southern Africa is the call for political independence and economic interdependence, and South Africa has promised to assist as much as she can all cooperating states.

However, these are overtures which are being made from a position of strength, and any state which refuses them and which continues entertaining hostile policies towards South Africa, which continues harboring terrorists which attack this country, is in for high jump. The greatly increased number of bomb explosions in South Africa is making the public edgy. Demands are growing that the perpetrators of these deeds be brought to book, and that action be taken against those who support them, and who harbor them.

I should imagine that now is the time for neighboring countries which harbor ANC terrorists to feel very worried indeed. The police are investigating and they will soon have most of the answers. The bottom line of it all is this Southern Africa is a natural economic region. The development of states individually and collectively depends largely on the degree of cooperation that exists among them. Political differences there are, but if the subcontinent is to develop as a whole, then those differences must be relegated to the debating chambers. Development — the real goal of things — must become a top priority.

SWAZILAND

Delegation Returns From Talks in Israel

MB110720 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] A high-powered delegation led by her majesty's representative, Prince Mkhatshwa, returned home from Tel Aviv, Israel, where it was invited by that country's president, Dr H. Herzog, on the Maof Israeli inaugural flight between Swaziland and Israel.

On arrival, the delegation went to Phondo royal residence to meet the queen regent and brief her about the visit. The delegation comprised, among others, member of the Supreme Council of State, Ndvuna Masenjana Sibandze; the minister of defense, Brigadier Fonono Duba; the ombudsman, Mr Robert Mabila; the chief of protocol, Mr John Dube; and *THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND* editor, Mr James Dlamini.

Three New Principal Secretaries Announced

MB080904 Mbabane Television Service in English
1815 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Her Majesty the Queen Regent Ntombi has appointed a former deputy accountant general, Mr Joshua Mkhatshwa, as new principal secretary in the Ministry of Defense. According to an announcement made by the secretary to Cabinet, Mr E.V. Dlamini, on behalf of the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, who had been delegated by the Queen Regent: Mr Sipho Hadzebe, who had been principal secretary for defense, has been transferred to the Ministry of Land Utilization, Natural Resources, and Energy, while the principal secretary there, Mr Alpheus Shabangu, goes to Cabinet for other duties. Mr Dlamini did not specify the duties to be performed by Mr Shabangu.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges FRG, West to Influence RSA Policies

MB110622 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has called on West Germany and other Western countries to exercise their influence on South Africa and make it abandon its policy of apartheid and grant independence to Namibia. He said Zambia believed Western countries had a role to play in Southern Africa to avert the looming explosive political situation in the region.

The president was speaking at State House this afternoon when visiting West German Prime Minister of the Rhineland, Dr Bernhard Vogel, paid a courtesy call on him. The president told Dr Vogel, who wound up his 3-day official visit today, that the visit had come at such a time when the political situation in the region was very unhealthy.

On relations between Zambia and West Germany, Dr Kaunda said Zambia was grateful for continued West German assistance in economic development and various other fields. The president also called for the maintenance of dialogue channels between East and West Europe, saying at the moment a lot of things will happen in Europe to dampen relations and [word indistinct]. He noted that only recently visits by Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov and the GDR leader Erich Honecker to West Germany were postponed. Dr Kaunda, however, hailed Chancellor Helmut Kohl's peace efforts in Europe, adding that such things should continue for the good of all mankind.

In reply, Dr Vogel described Dr Kaunda as a greatly respected statesman in Europe because of his noble political stand based on Christian principles. The prime minister, who described apartheid as an antidote to human rights, said his country was for resolving the political issue in Southern Africa peacefully.

Later, Dr Vogel presented Dr Kaunda with a gift and relayed a special message from Chancellor Helmut Kohl expressing the deep bonds of friendship between the two countries.

The prime minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia hosted a luncheon for Dr Vogel and praised the extensive West German-Zambian economic cooperation. Mr Mundia noted at the luncheon in Lusaka that the German investment was heavy and extensive in Zambia. He cited as examples (Mamba Collieries), (Nakambala Sugar Estates), (Kafuronda Explosive Factory), Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia, Zambia Railways, and Zambia-Tanzania Railways.

Guests included First Secretary for Defense and Security Mr Grey Zulu, Chief Justice Annel Silungwe, and Speaker of the National Assembly Robinson Nabylyato. Dr Vogel had earlier held official talks with Mr Mundia. He visited Southern Province during his official visit, which ended this evening.

Condolences Sent to Soviets Over Kostandov Death
MB091210 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, has expressed deep sorrow at the sudden death of Leonid Arkadiyevich Kostandov, who was a member of the Soviet Central Committee of the Communist Party and vice chairman of the committee's Council of Ministers in Moscow.

In a message to Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, President Kaunda said the late Mr Kostandov was a technocrat who dedicated his entire life to improving and modernizing Soviet industries, especially those that dealt in chemical production. Dr Kaunda said his death [words indistinct] mankind of a dedicated worker and revolutionary.

DPRK Hailed for Korea Reunification Efforts
MB091215 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, has praised efforts by the DPRK for the reunification of South and North Korea. In a message sent to that country's head of state, President Kim Il-song, on the occasion of that country's national day, Dr Kaunda said Zambia salutes the efforts by Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea, and pays tribute to the working masses of Korea for their vigorous advancement in all areas of human endeavour.

The president said Zambia valued the assistance given to her by the DPRK, and that he looked forward to the consolidation of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and governments, for the benefit of the peoples of Korea and Zambia.

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Returns From Ethiopia, Tanzania
MB080750 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, returned home last night after attending the Socialist International Conference in Tanzania, and the founding congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party in Addis Ababa. At the Socialist International conference, Comrade Mugabe and other Frontline heads of state and governments pledged never to succumb to the destablization activities of the Pretoria regime.

They also pledged to continue their support for liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa. Comrade Mugabe and four other Frontline leaders later went to Ethiopia, where they attended the founding congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party. The prime minister was accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, and the minister of state responsible for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa.

Four-Man GDR Delegation Arrives for Visit
MB080944 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] A four-man delegation from the International Friendship League of the GDR is in Zimbabwe on a 5-day visit. The leader of the delegation, Comrade Bruno Kiesler, who is also a member of parliament, said the delegation is on a tour of five African countries to strengthen the friendship between the people of Africa and the GDR. The delegation has already been to Mozambique. It leaves for Zambia on Monday, then Ethiopia, and finally Egypt.

Matabeleland Urged to Identify With 'Reality'
MB101419 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Two government officials have called on people in Matabeleland to identify themselves with the political reality in the country if sound development is to take place in their areas. The call was made by the minister of mines, Comrade Callistus Ndlovu, and the governor for Matabeleland South, Comrade Mark Dube, when they addressed mass rallies in Matabeleland South yesterday.

Comrade Ndlovu, who is also the ZANU chairman for Matabeleland North, stressed that there cannot be full development in the area unless the local people join and work hard with the government. Comrade Dube also condemned some politically misguided elements who go about mobilizing the people against the popularly elected government. He said the government believes strongly in peace and equality for all Zimbabweans as the prerequisite for the country's meaningful development.

Radio Truth Restates Objectives After BBC Report

MB091150 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] There was a reference in a local newspaper to a report by the British Broadcasting Corporation monitoring service concerning Radio Truth. The extract quoted refers only to an alleged pirate radio station, but the full text identifies the station by name. It charged the broadcasts were being made from the Transvaal and beamed hostile propaganda against Zimbabwe. The time is opportune therefore to restate our position and intent.

Our title, Radio Truth, was well chosen. In the welter of lies, half-truths, and distortions emanating daily from the government-controlled media in Harare, it was and still is vital that the voice of truth be heard. This is the purpose that we serve. Contrary to the spurious propaganda stories, Radio Truth is not and never has been anti-Zimbabwe. We are a Zimbabwe-based organization manned by dedicated Zimbabweans.

Our loyalty to this country and its people is unquestionable. We are Zimbabwe nationalists in the true sense of that word and we do not support any specific factions or tribal grouping within our society. Through our own reporters and through friends all over the country we have access to the truth in all its forms: the spoken word, documents, and photographs. It is our task to broadcast the facts about Zimbabwe, our neighbors, and, where appropriate, the world at large.

We will draw conclusions and pass relevant comment, for the availability of constructive criticism is a healthy sign in any country. Since this is denied through normal channels in Zimbabwe, it necessary to have a clandestine radio station that can see through it all. We are unashamedly anti-Marxist. We believe this to be an evil and worthless ideology that can only bring disaster for our country. We will expose its useless nature, its reliance on force, and its utter failure to bring anything but fear, misery, and poverty to those countries which subscribe to its principles.

We believe fervently in the principles of democracy and the outstanding merits of free enterprise. We value highly the basic freedoms inherent in the democratic system and tradition: freedom of thought, expression, association, and worship, and the right to life and liberty for every individual. To this end, we will support all those groups and associations dedicated to the same philosophy. Where they are denied a platform by government or party decree or by mob violence, Radio Truth will ensure that their voice is heard.

It is our privilege and duty to present alternative political philosphies to those of ZANU-PF, and to promote their adoption by opposition forces. To lay to rest another canard, Radio Truth does not promote civil strife or tribal animosity. We deplore violence whether the perpetrators are government forces or dissidents. We have consistently urged all parties to persue their differences through the proper and democratic channels, specifically through dialogue and negotiation. We abhor corruption and nepotism in our public life, and the declining standards of public administration. It is our desire to see an efficient, uncorrupt, and apolitical public service; an impartial judiciary and security forces with all loyal to the state and its people, not to a political party. Once again contrary to ZANU-PF mouthings, we are not a relic of colonialism, nor do we envisage white rule ever returning to Zimbawe. We accept black rule, but we wish it be be just, efficient, and democratic.

For all these reasons, Radio Truth is strongly oppposed to the concept of a one-party state, which conflicts with everything that we stand for. We will resist ZANU-PF because we know that their polices can bring nothing but hardship and misery to our people, and will destroy our national pride. So stay tuned to Radio Truth, the voice of the free Zimbabwe.